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## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE Washington *Sunday Herald* of this week says:

With this number we shall discontinue issuing a separate Army and Navy edition. Other Service journals, and especially the excellent *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* of New York, having changed their dates of publication, and appearing now at the very end of the week, leave little absolutely fresh news available for our columns on Sunday, and it is neither profitable to us nor useful to our friends in the Army and Navy for the *Sunday Herald* to reprint old news. We shall continue to give all fresh intelligence about the United Services, and shall hereafter, as heretofore, give special attention to military and naval news and criticism. But these subjects will henceforward be treated in the various departments of our regular issue, instead of in a separate edition.

The editor of the *Herald* is a former officer of Volunteers, Captain I. N. BURRITT. He has always taken a warm interest in matters of interest to the Services, and this, we are sure, will not cease because of the discontinuance of the special edition of the *Herald*. It must have been difficult to reconcile the pronounced political opinions of the paper with representation of our non-political Services, and the advent to power of the party represented by the *Herald* offers it the promise of increasing prosperity and makes the concentration of effort it announces in every way wise.

We are treated this week to another military sensation in the order placing General HAZEN under arrest and ordering a Court-martial for his trial with Generals HANCOCK, SCHOFIELD, HOWARD, TERRY, AUGUST, MACFEELEY, ROCHESTER, HOLABIRD, MURRAY and NEWTON, Cols. ANDREWS, MERRITT and BLACK, members; Captain CLOUD, J. A. It is to be hoped that we shall be able to maintain the peace with foreign nations until we get through with these Washington scandals; otherwise we shall not have General officers enough left to go around, after deducting those occupied with Court-martial duty. A despatch from Washington reports that the action of the President in this case was precipitated by an interview with General HAZEN, published in a newspaper of the Capital, in which General HAZEN is represented as placing on the Secretary of War the responsibility for the loss of so many members of the Greely party. We are entering upon a new regime, and let us devoutly hope that if the new Administration does nothing else it will save us from the necessity for these Courts-martial for high officers, which humiliate and dishonor the Military Service.

WHEN our announcement last week of the proposed transfer of Major GARDINER, of the Judge-Advocate's Department, with Major BAIRD, of the Pay Department, was written it was well understood that the President would nominate these officers for transfer. Major GARDINER desired it because he wished to take advantage of the law allowing officers of the Pay Corps to retire after 20 years' service, in order to enter into law practice, and Major BAIRD, seeing no immediate prospect for promotion in his corps, was very willing to enter another when the prospects for advancement seemed brighter. When it became known to the respective bureaus, through the columns of the JOURNAL, that the transfer was contemplated, strenuous objections were made to it, officers of the Pay Corps objecting because they did

not desire their branch of the Service to be made a convenience of by those who wished to take advantage of the 20 year act, and members of the Judge-Advocate's Department not liking to lose so valuable a man as Major GARDINER. Their efforts seem to have been successful for the present, at least, as the nominations have not yet been sent in.

COMMANDER WILLIAM GIBSON, whose claim has just been allowed by the Fourth Auditor under the Act of Congress, for three months' extra pay as Acting Master in the Mexican War, is the only officer of his date who receives so high a rate of pay. In connection with the claim we have a history which deserves honorable mention in these columns. Midshipman GIBSON applied for service on the breaking out of that war, and was ordered to the *Reaper*, the first of the little gunboats—afterwards so actively employed—to join the squadron off Vera Cruz. Upon being ordered home for examination, he took one of the Tobasco prizes to New Orleans, went on to Annapolis, passed his examination, and at once, on his own application, rejoined the Gulf Squadron, there to encounter not only the Mexicans, but a deadlier foe to which he nearly fell a victim on board the fever stricken steamer *Mississippi*. His relative standing as passed midshipman had not yet been assigned, as it took years to order up the large class of 1841 for promotion; and Commodore PERRY gave the appointment of Acting Master to this young officer by selection, in consideration of gallant and peculiarly zealous services.

THE Afghan frontier in the opinion of many will ere long form a *casus belli* between England and Russia, but the latest advices seem to indicate that the several questions in dispute will be settled amicably between the two countries. The London *Times* says: "Our rights there are clear beyond dispute. Whatever may be necessary for the safety of India, England is fully prepared to attempt and perfectly able to perform."

EVENTS in the Soudan and the possibilities of trouble with Russia are leading the English authorities to take stock of their military aid with no very satisfactory result. "The truth is," the *United Service Gazette* says, "that a large portion of the troops under Lord WOLSELEY are the very pick of the British Army; of these many of the weakly men died or were invalidated on the road to Korti, and the actions at Abu Klea and Metemneh were fought by the *elite* of the *elite* of our soldiers; and what remains at home? We believe that in the Infantry regiments in England first for foreign service—and therefore the strongest—at least half are, from want of drill or from immaturity, unfit for the field. Indeed, a medical officer who recently inspected one of these battalions, numbering 700 men, declared that 370 of them were unfit for active service. But though, by accepting with our eyes shut almost anything in the shape of a recruit offered us, the number of men raised during 1884 was large, it was not large enough to keep up the establishment." It shows that the Aldershot division has but 2,888 effectives out of its establishment of 3,580 men, and it gives a list of eight regiments having an establishment of 7,100 men and an effective force of 5,284 men. It adds: "In the effectives are included recruits, etc., and at least one-third of these are men under one year's service. We need hardly

mention that effectives and effectives are by no means the same thing. Further comment on the above table is unnecessary; the latter speaks for itself, and tells at least a part of 'the truth about the Army.'"

## PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

WE have made but one prophecy concerning the Cabinet of President CLEVELAND and that proves to have been correct in all particulars, the names we gave last week having been sent to the Senate for confirmation March 5th. The Secretary of State, THOS. F. BAYARD, is the Senator from Delaware whose public career has made him so well-known to the Army and Navy, as well as to the country. The Secretary of the Treasury is Mr. DANIEL MANNING, President of the Commercial Bank of Albany. He was born in Albany on Aug. 16, 1831, and commenced his life as a printer's apprentice, afterwards becoming editor and proprietor of a political paper, the Albany *Argus*, and thence a political manager. Senator LAMAR, Secretary of the Interior, is a Mississippi lawyer who served in Congress before the war, during the war in the Confederate Army as Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel and on a diplomatic mission to Russia. He was elected Professor of Political Economy and Social Science in the University of Mississippi in 1866, and in 1867 was transferred to the Professorship of Law, being subsequently elected to Congress to which he has since served as Representative and Senator. He delivered in Congress a eulogy of Charles Sumner which astonished the country as coming from such a source and expressing the broadest sentiments of nationality and patriotism. He said:

Let us hope that future generations, when they remember the deeds of heroism and devotion done on both sides, will speak not of Northern prowess or Southern courage, but of the heroism, fortitude, and courage of Americans in a war of idea—a war in which each section signalized its consecration to the principles, as each understood them, of American liberty, of the constitution received from their fathers. Shall we not, over the honored remains of this great champion of human liberty, this feeling sympathizer with human sorrow, this earnest pleader for the exercise of human tenderness and charity, lay aside the concealments which serve only to perpetuate misunderstandings and distrust, and frankly confess that on both sides we most earnestly desire to be one—one not merely in political organization; one not merely in community of language and literature, and traditions and country; but more and better than all that, one also in feeling and in heart?

WM. FREMONT VILAS, Postmaster-General, was born in Chelsea, Orange Co., Vt., July 9, 1840. He inherited from his father, Judge VILAS, besides a fortune of at least \$100,000, the judicial faculty, the gift of oratory, and the sterling traits of character which usually descend from such an ancestor. He made an honorable record during the war as an officer of the 22d Wis. Vols. He participated in many close engagements, and was one of the prominent officers in the attack upon Vicksburg. He commended himself during that campaign to the special notice of General GRANT, who has always been his friend. Returning from the Vicksburg campaign, Colonel VILAS resumed the practice of law at Madison in the autumn of 1863, and from that time until now has continued in the active and successful work of his profession.

AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND, Attorney-General, was born in Tipton Co., Tenn., June 11, 1832, removing at an early age to Arkansas. He served during the war as a member of both Houses of the Confederate Congress, and after the war was elected to the United States Senate.

## THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

William Crowninshield Endicott, who is this week introduced to the Army as Secretary of War,

in the Cabinet of President Cleveland, is the son of William Putnam Endicott and Mary Crowninshield, who was we believe a daughter of Benj. W. Crowninshield, Secretary of the Navy from Dec. 19, 1814, to Nov. 30, 1818, during President Madison's presidency. Mr. Endicott was born in Salem, Mass., and is about fifty-eight years old. He is a direct descendant of John Endicott who was the temporary Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony under the charter from the Crown (having been chosen April 30, 1629, in London), and who held the office until the arrival of Governor Winthrop. Mr. Endicott made his first appearance in public life at the age of twenty-five as a member of the Common Council of the city of Salem, Mass., which was founded by Roger Conant who as Governor of the Cape Ann Colony preceded both Endicott and Winthrop as a colonial governor in what is now the State of Massachusetts. After a service of three years, the last as President of the Council, Mr. Endicott was elected City Solicitor, and held the office until 1863. Then he practised at the bar till he was called to the Supreme bench of Massachusetts, where he remained for nine years, until he was obliged to resign on account of his health. He was a bank president from 1857 to 1873.

He is a Harvard graduate of the class of 1847; he studied at the Harvard Law School and read law with the late Nathaniel J. Lord. About 1850 he was admitted to the bar and was the law partner of the late J. W. Perry until he was appointed to the Supreme bench. He married his cousin, a daughter of George Peabody, and has one son and one daughter. He is now one of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Politically Mr. Endicott is of Whig antecedents, his affiliation with the Democratic party dating from the Bell-Everett campaign of 1860, but he has never been an active politician. Last fall, it may be recalled, he was the candidate of his party for Governor in the State, but did not himself appear in the canvass, and received a comparatively small vote. As a lawyer and a judge Mr. Endicott holds high rank, and personally he is a gentleman of the highest character. The object of the appointment, so far as it is political, is said to be to gratify the independent supporters of Mr. Cleveland, and it is certainly an excellent one for the Army, as it introduces to the War Department a most independent, upright, and honorable gentleman. The independent New York Post says of him: "His reputation in Massachusetts has been made as a member of the bar and as a judge on the bench of the Supreme Court. In the latter position, to which he was appointed by Governor Washburn in 1873, he made an honorable record, sustaining well the character of the bench for impartiality and ability in its decisions. His qualities have been of the solid, staying character, and though he has not been a prominent figure in public life and has mingled very little in politics, yet he has held a firm place."

#### THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Mr. William Collins Whitney, the new Secretary of the Navy, is a son of the late Gen. Jas. S. Whitney, who was a prominent Massachusetts Democrat, and Collector of the Port of Boston under President Buchanan. He is also a native of Massachusetts, having been born at Conway, Mass., July 5, 1841. After being graduated from Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Wm. C. Whitney entered Yale College in 1859. With Wm. G. Sumner, the well-known writer and teacher upon Political Economy, who was his classmate, Mr. Whitney divided the first prize for English essays. He was chosen to deliver the oration of his class on graduation. Entering the Harvard Law School, he was graduated in 1865, and continued his studies in New York with Abraham R. Lawrence, now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. On his admission to the bar he began the practice of his profession, which he has since followed. He acquired a large and valuable clientele soon after his admission to the bar. For several years he was counsel for the Continental Life Insurance Company, of which he was a director, and also for the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Metropolitan Steamship Company, the Tredegar Company of Richmond, Va., and other corporations. In addition, he was counsel for the holders of certificates issued by the receiver of the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad, and for the stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad. For more than two years he had the sole management of the Dayton and Union Railroad of Ohio, as trustee under the mortgage. Among the notable suits with which he was connected in his early career at the bar was the action for libel brought by Charles Reade against Charles H. Sweetser, editor of the *Round Table*, on account of a severe criticism of the novel "Griffith Gaunt." Mr. Whitney, in this case, successfully conducted the defense.

His political activity began during the campaign against the Tweed Ring in 1870 and 1871, when he was among the Democrats who rallied to the cause of honest government. The attention of Mr. Tilden

was at that time attracted to his abilities. He was an unsuccessful candidate for District Attorney in 1872, and Aug. 9, 1875, was appointed counsel to the corporation.

When Mr. Whitney became the official adviser of the Mayor of New York he was placed as a barrier between the Public Treasury and the establishment of claims aggregating millions of dollars growing out of the ring frauds. There were already over 3,800 suits pending against the city, involving \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and new ones were beginning every day by the score. He held this office until December, 1882, having twice been reappointed, when he resigned the position, in which he was entitled to continue for two years more. During his term of seven years he not only saved large sums of money but instituted a system for the protection of the city's legal rights which are of permanent benefit. Within two years he doubled the volume of business disposed of, although the expenses were lessened. It is estimated that his saving to the city while he was counsel directly amounted to \$2,000,000, and indirectly to much more.

Since his resignation as Corporation Counsel, Mr. Whitney has attended to private law practice and his personal affairs. It has been well understood that he has held a prominent place in the private councils of the Democratic party, and that his advice was highly regarded by its managers in the late Presidential campaign. Mr. Whitney is a son-in-law of ex-Congressman Henry B. Payne, of Ohio. He is a gentleman of pleasing address and will not be lacking in the courtesies which naval officers appreciate, and we look to him for a clean, honest and able administration of naval affairs.

#### PERSONAL ITEMS.

**ENSIGN SPENCER S. WOOD, U. S. N.**, is shortly to be married at Annapolis to Miss Bessie Randall, daughter of the late Hon. Alexander Randall, of New York.

**MAJOR J. R. MYRICK, U. S. A.**, has rejoined at Fort Snelling, Minn., from a trip to Fort Keogh and Butte City, Montana.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are to visit Ireland early in April, and hopes are entertained that the visit will do much to restore peace and quietness to that unhappy island.

**COLONEL N. A. M. DUDLEY, U. S. A.**, has rejoined at Fort Hayes, Kas., from a fortnight's leave.

**ADJUTANT-GENERAL J. P. MARTIN, U. S. A.**, has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., from a trip to St. Louis and Louisville.

**CAPTAIN J. P. STORY, 4th U. S. Artillery**, has rejoined at Fort Warren, Mass., from leave, and taken command of the post until the return of Colonel John Mendenhall, U. S. A., from leave.

**GENERAL H. G. WRIGHT, U. S. A.**, retired, celebrated his sixty-fifth birthday on Friday of this week, March 6.

**LIEUTENANT A. M. PATCH, Regimental Quartermaster, 4th U. S. Cavalry**, was married at Washington, Pa., Feb. 26, to Miss Annie Moore, daughter of the late Hon. W. S. Moore. After a short wedding tour the married couple will repair to Fort Huachuca, Arizona, where a cordial welcome awaits them.

**MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A.**, has returned to Chicago and resumed active command of the Division of the Missouri.

**COLONEL J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, U. S. A.**, still traveling in Europe, writes from Venice in good spirits, which doubtless his recent promotion will help to maintain.

**COLONEL H. M. BLACK, 23d U. S. Infantry**, left New York this week for Fort Wayne, Michigan.

**GENERAL E. A. CARR** and Colonel W. R. Smedberg, U. S. A., are two of the delegates chosen by the Loyal Legion of California to attend the convention to meet at Chicago, April 15.

**LIEUTENANT S. L. FAISON, 1st Infantry**, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

**LIEUTENANT COLONEL G. A. FORSYTH, 4th Cavalry**, has recently taken command at Fort Lowell, Arizona.

**LIEUTENANT H. J. GOLDMAN, 5th Cavalry**, recently visiting in Albany, N. Y., was to rejoin at Fort Sidney, Nebraska, this week.

**CAPTAIN J. H. GAGEBY**, now visiting at Johnstown, Pa., will shortly return to Fort Missoula, Montana.

**CAPTAIN G. E. POND**, Quartermaster's Dept., U. S. A., was in Cincinnati this week and afterwards returned to Chicago.

**MAJOR R. P. HUGHES**, Assistant Inspector General, remains on General Terry's staff as Inspector of the Department of Dakota.

**CAPTAIN E. C. WOODRUFF**, 12th U. S. Infantry, was expected to rejoin at Madison Barracks, N. Y., from leave the latter part of this week.

**MAURICE CONNELL**, of the Signal Service, a member of the Greely Expedition, has been sent to San Francisco for duty.

**CAPTAIN HENRY SETON**, 4th U. S. Infantry, is spending a portion of his leave at Baltimore, Md.

**LIEUTENANT FREDERICK SCHWATKA** lectured recently on Arctic matters in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

**LIEUTENANT A. W. GREENLY**, U. S. N., has accepted the invitation of the Scottish Geographical Society to address its members on the occasion of his proposed visit to Great Britain.

**GENERAL H. A. MORROW, U. S. A.**, will shortly revisit old friends at Vancouver on the occasion of the annual encampment of the G. A. R. of Washington Territory.

**LIEUTENANT A. L. MORTON**, 5th U. S. Artillery, at present on a few months' leave, visited friends at Governor's Island the latter part of last week.

**COLONEL L. L. LANGDON**, U. S. A., returned to Fort McHenry, Md., with his troops, from the inauguration ceremonies on Wednesday evening.

**CAPTAIN J. W. POPE**, U. S. A., the newly appointed Assistant Quartermaster, has been warmly congratulated by his many friends at Fort Leavenworth. His seventeen years' service fully qualifies him for the position.

**LIEUTENANT JAMES M. SMITH**, U. S. Army, who was retired in 1870 for disability incurred in the line of duty, was married at Springfield, Mass., January 27, to Lucy B. Hunt. The married couple have been visiting in Washington.

**COMMODORE RUSSELL** gave a dinner party to Lieut. Richardson Clover, commanding the survey steamer *Carlisle F. Patterson*, and his officers, Tuesday evening, and it was pronounced an enjoyable affair.—*Solano (Cal.) Times*.

**LIEUTENANT CHAS. HUMPHREYS**, U. S. A., quartermaster at Fort Bartow, Fla., is visiting friends in Washington.

**GENERAL SCHOFIELD** is to have an additional staff officer in the person of Capt. O. W. Budd, 4th U. S. Cavalry, who reports to him for duty as acting assistant inspector-general.

**GENERAL L. P. BRADLEY**, U. S. A., was expected to rejoin at Santa Fe this week and resume command of the District of New Mexico.

**GENERAL DANIEL MCCLURE**, U. S. A., and family left New York this week on a month's visit to the South.

**LIEUTENANT G. B. WALKER**, 6th Infantry, now visiting East, will return to Fort Douglas, Utah, early in April.

**ASSISTANT SURGEON M. E. TAYLOR**, U. S. A., has arrived at Fort Stanton, N. M., and taken charge of medical matters there.

**MAJOR MARTIN MAGGINS**, of Montana, is urged for Governor of that Territory, and is strongly endorsed.

**LIEUTENANT G. F. ELLIOTT**, U. S. Marine Corps, and family are stopping at the Ocean House, Norfolk, Va.

**LIEUTENANTS E. K. MOORE** and Charles Laird, U. S. A., left Norfolk, Va., this week on short leaves of absence.

**ASSISTANT SURGEON EZRA WOODRUFF**, U. S. A., was on his way this week to Fort Maginnis, Montana.

**COLONEL W. A. RUCKER**, U. S. A., of General Terry's staff, is expected East this month on a few weeks' leave.

**LIEUTENANT W. E. ALMY**, 5th Cavalry, and bride are guests of Colonel and Mrs. Gilliss, at Fort Leavenworth until their permanent quarters are ready for occupation.

**PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER A. B. WILLETT**, U. S. N., much to the satisfaction of his many friends at Norfolk, Va., will remain at the Navy-yard there for another year.

**MAJOR W. F. TUCKER**, Paymaster, U. S. A., who has been spending a portion of the winter in Washington, has returned to Santa Fe, N. M.

**MAJOR W. H. COMBEYS**, Paymaster, U. S. A., on leave from Arizona, was in New York this week, locating at the Sturtevant House.

**LIEUTENANT E. B. RHEEM**, 21st U. S. Infantry, is coming East to spend seven or eight weeks.

**CAPTAIN J. C. WORTHINGTON**, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., has qualified as a marksman in the Department of the Missouri.

**JUDGE WEAVER**, a representative in Congress from Nebraska, has just appointed to West Point, from his district, Frederick Sladen, a son of Lieut. J. A. Sladen, 14th Infantry, A.-D.-C. to General Howard.

**MAJOR GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK**, U. S. A., left New York this week on a visit to Georgia, where Mrs. Hancock has been for some time past for the benefit of her health.

"**SECRETARY OF WAR LINCOLN**" says the Chicago News, "whose term expires March 4, has, in an unpretentious way, made a good reputation for himself as an executive officer. As Emerson wrote of his distinguished father, this son 'has grown according to the need.'"

The San Francisco Report thinks General Sheridan snubbed California by appointing a gentleman of Washington to represent the State on his staff at the Washington Monument ceremonies, when many Californians would have gladly accepted the honor.

**MAJOR ROBERT N. SCOTT**, 3d Art., says the Vancouver Independent, who will soon be promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy, is a son of the late Rev. Dr. Scott, of San Francisco. Twenty-five years ago he was a Lieutenant at Fort Steilacoom, where he married one of the daughters of the commandant, Col. Silas Casey.

The San Francisco News-Letter says: "On Thursday there was a most charming masquerade party at Mare Island, at the hospitable quarters of Commodore and Mrs. Russell. The costumes were many of them beautiful and very varied, and the masks seemed but to add piquancy to a number of them, some of whom defied all attempts at detection till the time for unmasking arrived. The evening was one of prolonged mirth and jollity, and was a delightful one to not only the residents at the Yard, but to their friends from abroad, many going all the way from the city here to enjoy the pleasure offered them. A handsome supper filled up the sum of their content, and it was a late hour ere the merry dance came to an end."

LIEUTENANT MCQUISTON, 4th Infantry, came East from Fort Omaha last week, on leave of absence.

LIEUTENANT DUDLEY, 2d Artillery, on duty as Professor at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., was in Cincinnati this week on a brief visit.

DR. D. G. CALDWELL, U. S. A., Post Surgeon at Fort Laramie, and Lieut. Epstein, 21st Infantry, stationed at Fort Sidney, are the guests of Colonel Mason in Omaha.

GENERAL MORROW, 21st Infantry, stationed at Sidney, Neb., is in Omaha the guest of General Howard.

COLONEL CARLIN, 4th Infantry, a member of the Swaim Court-martial, has returned to Fort Omaha, and resumed command of the post.

COLONEL MASON, Inspector General, Dept. Platte, left Omaha this week for a six weeks' tour of inspection of the frontier posts of the Department.

GENERAL AND MRS. JOHN GIBBON, U. S. A., are at the Paxton Hotel, Omaha, the General being the President of the Bill Court of Inquiry at Fort Omaha.

MRS. GENERAL WILSON returned this week to Fort Leavenworth from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Switzler, at Omaha.

GENERAL JOHN P. HAWKINS, U. S. A., is taking a prominent part in matters pertaining to the Cathedral of the Episcopal Church in Omaha. He is a member of the vestry.

GENERAL HOWARD, U. S. A., contemplates contributing to the War articles in the *Century*, the subject being the Battle of Gettysburg.

MRS. POWELL, the widow of the late Capt. J. W. Powell, 8th Infantry, is at Bellefontaine, Ohio.

COMMANDER C. M. SCHOONMAKER, U. S. N., who has been seriously ill at the Norfolk Navy-yard, is reported better this week.

ADJUTANT E. R. HILLS, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Tuesday on a week's vacation.

COMMISSIONER SHIELDS recently administered the oath of office to Lovell H. Jerome, late U. S. A., who has been appointed Collector of the Port of Corpus Christi, Texas. Lawrence R. Jerome, the young man's father, went on his bond to the amount of \$30,000.

CAPT. C. M. CALLAHAN, 4th U. S. Cav., was in New York City this week, with quarters at the Sturtevant House.

MR. EDGAR T. WELLES, the son of ex-Secretary Welles, was among those we heard mentioned for appointment as Secretary of the Navy.

MR. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY has leased a handsome house on Connecticut ave., Washington, near the British Legation.

THE last number of the comic New York weekly *Puck*, has on its first page a picture of Grant, who is represented as a sick lion, being kicked by a jackass which is labelled "Rosecrans;" but Rosecrans, though he may not love Grant, is not a jackass.

CAPTAIN WM. QUINTON, 7th Infantry, has returned to Chicago from a trip to Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

MAJOR C. W. HOBBS, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Barracks on Friday last from a trip to St. Augustine, etc.

THE house of Commodore Chandler, in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, was robbed of jewelry and clothing worth \$730 on Tuesday night. Suspicion rested upon a servant girl who went away at that time.

LIEUTENANTS H. R. LEMLY, J. R. Williams, W. P. Stone, and S. F. Massey, U. S. A., of Fort Monroe, who were on duty at Washington on Wednesday, remained in the city for a few days to call upon friends.

MAJOR W. C. MANNING, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Brady, Mich., from his trip to Chicago.

CHRISTIAN T. WIEHE, of Chicago, who entered West Point in 1883, but only remained a short time, is the defendant in a breach of promise case, damages being laid at \$15,000.

CAPTAIN E. P. EWERS, 5th U. S. Infantry, recruiting officer at Boston, Mass., left that city early this week on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT J. P. THOMPSON, 3d U. S. Infantry, was a guest at the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul, this week.

CHIEF ENGINEER B. F. GARVIN, U. S. N., lately retired, and Mrs. Garvin are at New Bedford, Mass.

COLONEL PERRY, of the British Royal Artillery, arrived in New York this week, quartering at the Victoria Hotel.

GENERAL GIBBON and Morrow, in Omaha this week, have been the recipients of much hospitality from their many friends in that city.

SURGEON W. E. WATERS, U. S. A., on leave from Madison Barracks, N. Y., spent this week in Baltimore.

CHAPLAIN J. V. LEWIS, U. S. A., preaches occasionally at Trinity Church, Omaha.

GENERAL ROSECRANS, as Chairman of the House Military Committee, called on Gen. Butler for the explanation of alleged deficiency of over \$200,000 in the accounts of the National Soldiers' Home during the period General Butler was President and Treasurer. In his reply General Butler criticises the action of the Committee in "allowing to be telegraphed as special matter to a journal (the *Boston Herald*) which I have had occasion to sue for libel, and into whose hands it would seem to the public the Committee were playing, the records of the Committee before they are complete." He says: "if, as you claim, these errors are apparent upon the face of the report, it was a gross negligence for the Auditing Committee to permit such errors to exist as for me to make them." He adds that these matters can be fully ventilated in the courts without newspaper interference.

MAJOR E. M. HEYL, U. S. A., the newly appointed Inspector-General, will start for San Antonio to report to General Stanley for duty towards the end of March.

MAJOR CHARLES I. WILSON, U. S. A., returned to New York the latter part of this week from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. PIPER, 1st Artillery, is commanding at the Presidio of San Francisco during the absence on a three weeks' leave of Colonel G. P. Andrews.

CHAPLAIN WINFIELD SCOTT, U. S. A., has been added to the garrison circle of Angel Island, Cal.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR A. C. GORGAS, U. S. N., has returned to Boston from Washington.

LIEUT. LOYALL FARRAGUT, of New York, son of the late Admiral Farragut, is at Santa Barbara, Cal.

CAPT. R. H. MONTGOMERY, 5th U. S. Cavalry, was a visitor at Fort Leavenworth early in the week, afterwards returning to Jefferson Barracks.

THE bill to give Brig.-Gen. H. G. Wright the rank of major general on the retired list was favorably reported in the House Feb. 27.

MAJOR W. F. RANDOLPH, U. S. A., left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Thursday, to attend the funeral of Mrs. Randolph's father, who died this week.

GENERAL ABNER DOUBLEDAY, U. S. A., was at the Albemarle, and Commander H. L. Johnson, U. S. N., at the Hoffman House, New York, on Thursday.

MISS ANNA B., the eldest daughter of the late Col. W. Barrett, 16th U. S. Inf., was married in Coldwater, Mich., Wednesday, Feb. 25, to Mr. Danl. C. Ehrhart of Jamestown, D. T.

MR. HENRY VILLARD, late of the N. P. Railroad, has, we are informed, secured a heavy contract from the Russian Government for building a railroad, and is once more on the high road to fortune.

FRED. W. SLADEN, the bright son of Captain J. A. Sladen, U. S. A., says the *Omaha Herald*, is happy over an appointment to West Point, Congressman Weaver having selected him as the most promising of the many applicants. The choice is a good one, as Fred. is a bright, earnest, manly young fellow, ambitious and intelligent to a marked degree.

THE Watertown *Times* says: "When Grover Cleveland becomes President of the United States he will lack fourteen days of being 48 years old. Only one younger man has been inaugurated President, and that is Grant, who lacked some six weeks of being 47 years old when he entered the White House. Franklin Pierce was three months over 48, and Arthur and Garfield were each a trifle less than 50. All the other Presidents have been older, William Henry Harrison, with his 68 years, being the oldest of them all at taking the oath of office."

THE New York *Herald* has the following: It is understood here that Mr. Cleveland prefers civilians for the War and Navy Departments, though he at one time thought seriously of General McClellan for one of these two places. "Who is to take the War Department?" was asked. "I think Mr. Endicott." "And what is to become of General George B. McClellan?" "There are not Cabinet places enough to satisfy everybody, and as New Jersey did such good work at the election and must be cared for, Gen. McClellan will receive the office of Chief of the Pension Bureau. He may not like the position, but it is the best that can be done for him, and I think the people of New Jersey will be sensible enough to realize the situation, and accept what is meted out to them."

THE London *Standard*, advertising to the death of Mr. B. B. Hotchkiss, says: "The regret caused in Paris by the news of the death of Mr. B. B. Hotchkiss will be shared by a large circle of friends in England and the United States. To the general public Mr. Hotchkiss was chiefly known as the inventor of the revolver-cannon which bears his name, and which the French Navy have found so serviceable in Tonquin. Under his quiet and genial *bonhomme* no one would have suspected that he was one of the wealthiest men in the States. He owned nearly the whole of the town of Saratoga, and his gun factory at St. Denis, where 600 hands are constantly employed, formed only a part of his vast undertakings."

THE London *Times*, in its eulogy of Gordon, said: "Probably the grief and admiration of his country will find expression in some great material monument, and the richest and the noblest that the sculptor's art could produce would be well deserved. But the labor of an age in piled stones' is not necessary to keep alive the memory of one whose life was its own best monument. That life has done much for this generation. It has served conspicuously to remind us that the age of chivalry is not dead; that chivalry in the highest sense is rare indeed, but that its influence is as great and as far reaching as of old. It has proved, too, that the English race is in no sense degenerate—if that needed to be proved to a people which, among much that is sad and sordid, yet sees all around it the daily acts of heroism that its best men and women are performing. Gordon's life and death bear bright and noble witness that even in a materialistic age the ideal of faith, duty and enthusiasm are living forces still."

WE are in receipt of the following notice: "Madame Vve. Hotchkiss, Messieurs A. A. Hotchkiss, F. A. Hotchkiss, C. A. Hotchkiss et D. Hotchkiss, Madame Dotta McKelvey; Ont l'honneur de vous faire part de la perte douloureuse qu'ils viennent de faire en la personne de Monsieur Benjamin Berkley Hotchkiss, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, Chevalier du Danegrog, leur époux, fils, frère et oncle, décédé le 14 Février 1885, a Paris, dans sa 57th année, en son domicile 1, rue Bel Respiro."

THE Adjutant General of the State of Wisconsin in his annual report says: "Where all have performed their duties so well it might seem invidious to select one officer for special commendation; but I think that every officer and man of the State troops will cordially commend an official recognition of the valuable and eminently practical services of Colonel Charles King, A.-D.-C., who has been

most untiring and self-sacrificing in his efforts in camp, in officers' conventions, and as occasions offered, with the companies themselves, to advance the standard of instruction and in every way increase the efficiency of the State force and fit it for the discharge of any duty that may devolve upon it. His service has been of exceptional value and well deserves a more substantial recognition."

SPEAKING of shooting, General Hickenlooper tells a good story on General Corse. It was at Altoona that a rifle ball took Corse alongside of the head. General Sherman received word from General Corse that his ear and a portion of his cheek-bone were gone, but that he was still able to hold his position and fight it out. As soon as possible Sherman got over to see him, full of anxiety for him. He found Corse with his head swathed in bandages, and, in his anxiety to know the nature of the injuries, impatiently ordered the surgeon to remove the cloths. This was done slowly, and with great formality, and there was revealed a slight scratch of the cheek and a hole in the ear. Sherman looked intently at it and calmly remarked, "Why, Corse, they came d—d near missing you, didn't they."

#### WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., was here this week on his way South, to Georgia, and received great attention.

Gen. S. D. Sturgis, U. S. A., of the Soldiers' Home, is visiting on the Pacific Coast.

Cols. L. L. Langdon, U. S. A., from Fort McHenry, Md., and R. Loder, U. S. A., from Fort Monroe, Va., were here again this week in command of artillery troops from those posts, taking part in the inaugural of President Cleveland.

The new Administration having scarcely as yet got into working order, the anticipated changes in Army and Navy details, etc., are still matters of speculation.

Civil Engineer P. C. Asserson has reported here for temporary duty, but his family are still stopping in Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of Chief Constructor Wilson, U. S. N., who has been quite ill, is progressing toward recovery.

Gen. D. B. Sacket, U. S. A., is quite ill.

The *Evening Post* says: "Possibly an illustration of the unwillingness of the Democrats to participate in a discussion of a political character was shown in the Senate in some of the amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill. There was incorporated in that bill an item appropriating \$3,900 to Rutherford B. Hayes for expenses incurred by the Louisiana Commission. That sum the Democrats in former Congresses have insisted should not be paid." Mr. W. W. Corcoran, has given \$1,000 to aid the Jackson Memorial Association in erecting a monument over the grave of Stonewall Jackson at Lexington.

The trial of Medical Director P. S. Wales, U. S. N., to commence next week, promises to be as interesting and fully as long as that of Gen. Swain.

Mr. O. D. Thatcher, of the War Department, a descendant of Gen. Knox, has in his possession an interesting Washington relic in the shape of a letter of condolence written by Gen. Washington to Gen. Knox upon the occasion of the death of the latter's son.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude Owens daughter of Assistant Surgeon Owens, U. S. N., to Ensign W. S. Hogg, U. S. N., is near event.

The Wales and Hazen trials follow quickly on the heels of the Swain and Morrow, and keeps up the interest in military and naval circles.

The Washington *Capital* says: "The attempt of Senator McPherson to secure a special appropriation for Lieutenant Mason A. Shufeldt, of the Navy, to make another trip to and through Madagascar was rather a melancholy failure. Nobody in the Senate, except the mover of the proposition, was in favor of it. Shufeldt was quite inclined to make a lion of himself for a short time after his return. He presented an elaborate report at the Navy Department, with a title-page giving a picture of himself bending over a huge map, with a pair of huge compasses in his hand. It was shortly discovered at the Navy Department, however, that his report was largely a translation from a work on Madagascar, by a French priest. It is unnecessary to say that young Shufeldt's career as an explorer is not so promising as it was."

Gen. Joseph E. Johnson is spoken of for Commissioner of the Land Office, and Gen. McClellan for Minister to Italy.

#### THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The following bills were passed by Congress in the closing hours of the session:

Granting an increase of pension to Sophia A. Morgan, widow of the late Charles H. Morgan, brevet brigadier-general in the U. S. Army; for the relief of the legal representatives of the late Capt. John G. Tod, of the Texas Navy; authorizing the President of the United States to appoint one passed assistant engineer now on the retired list of the Navy a chief engineer on the retired list of the Navy; granting an increase of pension to the widow of Major Thomas T. Torrington, late of the U. S. Army; granting a pension to Mrs. Emily L. Alvord; granting a pension to the widow of the late Commander S. Dana Greene, U. S. Navy; for the relief of Alex. D. Schenck; authorizing the Collector of the Port of New York to deliver, free of duty, a silver cup won by Sgt. A. B. Van Heusen, as a member of the American Rifle Team, at Wimbledon, in July, 1883; granting a pension of \$50 per month, to be paid out of the naval pension fund, to Julia T. Scott, widow of Gustavus H. Scott, late a rear admiral in the U. S. Navy, and for forty-six years in active service; granting a pension to Margaret D. Marchand.

"Our people want only the freshest in the dramatic market," said the Dakota dramatic critic whom the representative of an Eastern tragedian questioned. "I know this Merchant of Venice you talk about. I saw it in Salt Lake as far back as '81. No such wormy chestnut will go down with a cultured community that had 'Young Mrs. Winthrop' and 'The Bandit King' three months after the time they were brought out at Drury Lane,"—*Buffalo Express*.

## PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

**THE San Francisco Report** of February 21, says: Lieutenant C. P. Terrett, 8th Infantry, has returned to Fort McDermitt, Nev.... Commander J. C. Coghill and Lieutenant Commander H. M. Cutts, attended the banquet of the Loyal Legion held on Wednesday evening.... Lieutenant Stoney expects to start for Alaska about April 1.... Passed Assistant Engineer Zane arrived to accompany the Stoney expedition north.... Colonel J. McAllister, Major C. C. Byrne and Captain J. C. Ayres were here on Monday each accompanied by his wife—Ensign C. W. Junger registered at the Palace Tuesday.... The very latest engagement announced is that of Miss Mollie Dodge, niece of Henry L. Dodge, and Lieutenant Charles J. Bailey, 1st U. S. Artillery.... Geo. F. Kutz, Chief Engineer, U. S. N., is at the Palace.

One of the most pleasant and enjoyable parties, says the Vallejo *Chronicle*, that has taken place on Mare Island for some years occurred Tuesday evening at the residence of Captain and Mrs. F. V. McNair. Their numerous friends on the Island and in Vallejo joined, and gave a surprise masquerade party. The Captain and his estimable lady entertained royalty, and the party was voted by all in attendance the success of the season.

The Vancouver *Independent*, of Feb. 19, says:

Mr. Robert Morrow of Portland has been visiting friends at the garrison.... Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin, 1st Art., came up from Fort Canby on a flying business trip.... The winter amusements of the garrison closed up last week for the season, and now all will be quiet for some time to come in the way of large social gatherings.... Gen. H. A. Morrow will be in Vancouver April 18, at which time the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Dept. of Washington Territory, will be held.... The people at the garrison this week assisted the town-people in two church entertainments. Capt. C. A. Woodruff, Lieut. G. T. T. Patterson, Lieut. A. H. Russell, and Lieut. Allison covered themselves with glory in the plays, while Mrs. Tobey, Mrs. Frank D. Baldwin, Miss Hunt, Miss Allison, Miss Balch and Miss Cray rendered very material aid. Col. F. E. Trotter, 14th Inf., especially distinguished himself in various departments, and the Episcopal Church people are greatly indebted to all the people of the garrison for their cordial co-operation.... During the performance, the 14th Infantry string band, under the leadership of Prof. Klaus, furnished the orchestral music, which was fine.... The singing on both evenings was exceptionally good. Mrs. Frank D. Baldwin's solo, a waltz song, was so loudly applauded that she had to return and sing "Turn Him Out," the characters were finely carried out, Capt. Gray sustaining well his part. Lieut. Patterson played the exquisite with a happy conception of his part, while Capt. Woodruff was immense as Nicodemus Nobis, a part which he seemed made for. Miss Cray as Mrs. Moke surprised even her friends, and scored a good point. Miss Laura West as "Suzie" was—as one of the girls said—"too sweet for anything".... The play of "Betsey Baker" was also a great success, and a surprise to the audience in the proficiency of the actors. Lieut. Russell made a good hit, as also Lieut. Allison. Mrs. Gray played her part with great skill, and Miss Milla Stoughton as Betsey Baker showed great aptitude for the stage.

## RETIREMENT OF GENERAL GRANT.

One of the last acts of the Forty-eighth Congress was the passage of the bill which placed General Grant on the retired list of the Army. The scene attending the passage of the bill is thus described:

As soon as the House had adopted the conference report on the Sundry Civil bill to-day, Mr. Randall asked unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table and pass the Grant Retirement bill. (Applause.)

Mr. Bennett, of North Carolina, and Mr. Weller, of Iowa, objected.

Mr. Randall then moved to suspend the rules and place the bill on its passage, but the Speaker ruled that the motion was not in order pending a decision of the Frederick-Wilson election case.

Mr. Randall then endeavored to secure his point by moving to suspend the rules and lay the election case on the table, but the Speaker decided that this was equally out of order. The confusion and excitement in the chamber was intense; dozens of members were on their feet demanding recognition, but above the babel rang out Mr. Randall's voice appealing to Mr. Bennett, of North Carolina, to withdraw the election case. Finally, when he could be heard, Mr. Bennett said that if the House would consent to vote on the Frederick-Wilson case, all objection to Mr. Randall's motion would be withdrawn. This declaration was greeted by a storm of "Consented!" from the Republican side and the confusion was so great that it required five minutes' diligent work by the Sergeant-at-Arms, with his mace in hand, before comparative order was restored. Then Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, the contestee in the election case, arose amid a storm of cheers on the Republican side and said that if the House would put General Grant on the retired list he was willing to be sacrificed.

Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, who has been leading the filibustering against the election case, said that if the House would permit a vote on Mr. Randall's motion the opposition to the election case would be withdrawn. This was greeted by shouts of objection from the Democratic side and Mr. Randall, rushing down to the space in front of the Clerk's desk, cried out: "Don't let anything stand in the way! Agree to anything!"

The resolution was adopted without any opposition from the Republican side, and instantly upon Mr. Frederick taking the oath of office, Mr. Randall was on his feet with the motion to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill for the retirement of General Grant without specifically naming him.

Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, demanded a second, while shouts of "Shame!" "Oh!" "Don't go back on your word!" and "That's fair!" went up. Nearly every member was on his feet, adding to the tumult. Again did the services of the Sergeant-at-Arms and his mace become necessary to seat members, and then a second having been considered as ordered. Messrs. McMillin, Stockslager and Watson of Indiana, briefly opposed the bill as inaugurating a system of civil pensions.

Mr. Randall, who under the rules was entitled to fifteen minutes' debate, waived his right and the yeas and nays were immediately taken on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. As the name of Mr. Frederick, the newly seated member, was called, and as he rose and voted in the affirmative the friends of the bill treated him to a round of applause. The motion to suspend and pass was agreed to. Yeas, 86; nays, 78. The announcement of the result was haled with three cheers and long continued applause.

Mr. Skinner, of New York, asked unanimous consent that the Speaker be authorized to send a telegraphic despatch to General Grant announcing to him the result of the vote. At first objection was made by Mr. Cobb, but it was subsequently withdrawn, and the Speaker was authorized as stated. Mr. Randall was warmly congratulated on his success by a number of members on both sides of the House.

At 11.30 a message from the House announced to the Senate the passage of the bill authorizing the President to place one person on the retired list of the Army. (Applause.) The bill was read at length. Mr. Ingalls then said:

MR. PRESIDENT: The Nation knows who that one person is. I ask unanimous consent that the reference of this bill to the committee be waived and that it be now considered by the Senate.

The presiding officer (Mr. Garland) stated that the bill was a Senate bill and nothing further was necessary to make it a law except the proper signatures. (Applause.)

Mr. Edmunds, resuming the chair, said that he had received a communication which would now be read. He

handed the communication to Chief Clerk Johnson, who read as follows:

To the Honorable George F. Edmunds, President pro tempore of the United States Senate:

The accompanying communication, although an executive message, may be read in open session. CHESTER A. ARTHUR. (Applause.)

The President pro tempore of the Senate—Manifestations of applause are not in order. The clerk read as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 4, 1885.

To the Senate of the United States:

I nominate Ulysses S. Grant, formerly General Commanding the Armies of the United States, to be General on the retired list of the Army with the full pay of such rank. CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

The President pro tempore of the Senate then announced that the nomination would be considered in open session.

"The question," he said, "is, Will the Senate advise and consent to this appointment? All Senators in favor will say 'aye' (a storm of ayes.) All opposed 'No.' (Dead silence.)

"The ayes have it unanimously."

This announcement was received with thunders of applause both on the floor and in the galleries.

The daily papers publish very discouraging accounts of the health of General Grant, which are to the effect that he is afflicted with cancer of the tongue, which limits his term of life to a few months at most. It is the result of smoking. One account says: "Although somewhat better now than some weeks ago, the enlarged and inflamed tongue continues, making it painful to speak, or swallow fluids—the only nourishment he can take. In addition to this distressing malady, General Grant is a terrible sufferer from neuralgia, and it seems to have taken possession of his entire system. He has had most of his teeth drawn to lessen neuralgic torture, and his injury in the hip, caused by his fall a year ago, is still the source of great suffering and forbids physical exercise. It is a fact that should no longer be concealed from the country that General Grant is rapidly breaking down, and apparently without hope of reaction, and unless there should be some unexpected relief, he will not be long among the living. He is wonderfully patient and uncomplaining, and he profoundly appreciates the expressions of sympathy which have been called out by his recent appalling misfortunes. He works every day with bandaged head and in unremitting pain to finish his military autobiography, or history of the war, and hopes to complete it this spring. The first volume is entirely finished, but not revised, and the second volume is more than half done. He has not taken the time to revise the first volume, because of his apprehension that he may not be able to finish his second volume."

General Grant's condition was much improved Wednesday, although he does not gain in strength. The progress of the disease seems to be checked temporarily, but there is no reason to hope for a permanent improvement. The passage of the retirement bill seemed to have a cheering effect on him. In the afternoon he went riding in the carriage in Central Park with Dr. J. H. Douglas, and on his return said he had enjoyed it very much. His appetite was unusually good. Many visitors called, but few were allowed to see him. During the morning he received several telegrams informing him of the passage of the bill and offerings congratulations. The next day he was worse again.

## POWERS OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

The Times of to-day in an editorial headed "Gen. Swaim's Case," points out with clearness and force the "juggling of words" by the Court-martial when it substituted "wrong" for "fraud." "This," you say, "is quibbling unworthy of a judicial body, most of all a Court-martial." That is quite true, but it should be borne in mind that Courts-martial do not belong to the judicial system, and are not in fact judicial bodies. They are founded on the constitutional power of Congress to "raise and support armies," and "make rules for their government and regulation," and are created as provided by the Articles of War, not by laws concerning the judiciary. They are not designed to violate the principles of justice, but to secure the most rigid and summary enforcement of them. They are, however, merely instruments which the law authorizes military commanders to use as their auxiliaries in establishing and maintaining discipline, good order, etc., in the land and naval forces. From the nature of these tribunals and the fact that they are composed of officers taken in turn or by chance, without regard to their qualifications for such service, it is not strange that the judicial minds of the country is sometimes amazed and horrified at their judgments in important cases. Extraordinary as their judgments are in some instances, it has been held by high authorities that the findings of Courts-martial are final. The sounder view, it seems to me, is that they are final only in the sense that there is no appointed tribunal to which it is expressly provided an appeal can be taken. Neither Congress nor either branch of it can properly assume to be a court of appeal and revise to acquit or revise to convict a man tried by Court-martial; but there is nothing in the Constitution nor in the decisions of the courts nor in the terms or policy of the laws which forbids the Government to correct a manifest and flagrant wrong involved in the sentence of a Court-martial. If, for example, the Court-martial should, through a mistake of identity, sentence the wrong man to be shot, his execution would not be imperative because the judgments of Courts-martial are technically final.

Permit me, further, to file an exception to a statement by the President in his remarks upon the Swaim case. Regarding the vacancy in the Army which Swaim's displacement from his present office would create the President says: "The constitutional power of the Executive in filling vacancies cannot be restricted to individuals." No one has ever contested the right of Congress to regulate promotions in the Army by virtue of its constitutional power to "make rules for the Government and regulations of the land and naval forces." It is a fact settled by the courts, by the Executive and Legislative Departments, and by custom, that a promotion in the Army is an "appointment." Regulating promotion by law is nothing less than restricting the President to individuals in filling vacancies in the Army. It is a right Congress has always exercised and always ought to exercise.

JAMES B. FRY, United States Army.  
NEW YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1885.

## THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

THE ceremonies attending the inauguration of Grover Cleveland as President of the United States, were of an unusually imposing character. Whether it was because the Chief of the Signal Service was under arrest or because of what has been described as Mr. Cleveland's "phenomenal luck," certainly the weather was much finer than experience has led us to expect for March. The contrast between the mellow sunshine of this day and the bleak and inhospitable temperature of March 4th, 1881, is, let us hope, a prophecy of a like contrast between the future of the present Administration and the fate which followed that of President Garfield, so soon thrown into distraction by the protracted illness and death of its chief. The details of the ceremonies of inauguration have been presented so fully in the daily papers that we confine ourselves to a description of the military portion of the procession which escorted the President to the Capitol when he delivered his inaugural address and took the oath of office. We supplement our own reports with details from the daily papers.

## THE INAUGURAL PROCESSION.

It was arranged in four general divisions, three of which were military, while the civic organizations were grouped into six brigades, which together formed the fourth division.

A graceful rider in civilian's clothes, with nothing but a broad sash to distinguish him as the Grand Marshal of the day, swept past on a spirited animal that yielded to the slightest touch of his rider's rein. A salute was given such as no body but a Regular could give—a low bow and a long sweeping inclination of the right arm—and Gen. H. W. Slocum, of Brooklyn, rode by with uncovered head. The grace with which it was done elicited the applause of the spectators, and they give him a cheer. His aids clattered along behind, as follows:

Major Gen. H. W. Slocum, U. S. V., Chief Marshal; Brevet Brig.-General Albert Ordway, U. S. V., Chief of Staff; Personal Aides—Lieut. Colonel William J. Volkmar, U. S. A.; Major Green Clay Goodloe, U. S. M. C.; Aides-de-Camp—Lieut. Col. M. V. Sheridan, Lieut. Col. J. F. Gregory, Major A. E. Bates, Major Thomas Ward, Capt. S. E. Blunt, Capt. S. M. Mills, Capt. F. Greene, Lieut. P. H. Ray, Lieut. James A. Swift, Lieutenant J. A. Buchanan, Lieut. T. C. Davenport, Lieut. J. C. Scantling, U. S. A.; Capt. J. H. Gillis, Medical Director, J. M. Barnes, Commander B. H. Evans, Commander C. F. Goodrich, Commander B. H. McCalla, Professor J. H. Soley, Lieut. T. B. Mason, Lieut. W. H. Emory, Lieut. S. A. Stanton, Lieut. J. C. Colwell, Lieut. R. H. Rodgers, U. S. N.; Major A. S. Nicholson, Lieut. F. H. Harrington, U. S. S. M. Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Gen. Duncan S. Walker, Gen. Cecil Clay, Gen. Walter Turnbull, Gen. George P. Thiele, Gen. James H. Crittenden, Gen. Joseph Dickinson, Gen. George W. Clark, Gen. S. Burdett, Col. Byron G. Daniels, Col. Hy. Kyd Douglas, Col. James E. Jones, Col. John P. Nicholson, Col. P. L. Goddard, Col. Amos Webster, Col. Charles P. Byron, Col. Daniel A. Potter, Col. W. P. Robertson, Major J. V. W. Vandenberg, Major J. W. Paddock, Major H. Kretz, Major Jesse M. Sparks, Major F. W. Haskell, Capt. I. N. Burritt, Capt. W. S. Wheeler, Lieut. W. R. Riss, the Hon. John C. Jacobs, H. H. Wheeler, Edward McCauley, E. D. Appleton, Robert J. Walker, F. C. Van Vliet, H. W. Slocum, Jr., Richard J. Bright, James F. McElhone, James G. Wintersmith, F. A. Richardson, Mills Dean, Henry S. Selden, S. A. Robinson, Thomas B. Kalbfus, Dennis Sullivan, E. J. Acosta, Jr., R. M. Demere, T. M. Cook, W. M. Porter, W. Pierce Bell, Lewis C. Bartlett, T. C. Quantrell, S. W. Battershall, Charles S. Higgins, R. L. DeAkers and Marshall W. Wines. Presidential party in carriages.

## FIRST DIVISION.

The first division was composed of Regulars and the District militia, under the command of General Ayres. First came the Signal Corps, marching finely, though the men in this corps object to ordinary military duty, and don the uniform with a protest. Then came three battalions of artillery.

Brevet Major Gen. R. B. Ayres, U. S. A., Marshal. Staff: Brevet Lieut. Col. George Mitchell, U. S. A., Chief of Staff; 1st Lieut. M. Crawford, U. S. A., A. D. C.; 1st Lieut. Sebree U. S. A., A. D. C.; 2d Lieut. M. C. Richards, U. S. A., A. D. C.; 2d Lieut. Willoughby Walk, U. S. A., A. D. C. Battalion of 2d U. S. Art. Battalion of U. S. Art. Light Battery A, 2d U. S. Art.

Battalion of U. S. Marine Corps.

Washington Light Inf., Corps of D. C., Lieut.-Col. Wm. G. Moore, Union Veteran Corps (Old Guard), of D. C., Capt. S. E. Thomas.

National Rifles, of D. C., Lieut. J. O. Mansen.

Union Veteran Corp (1st Company), of D. C., Capt. M. A. Dillon.

Washington Continentals, of D. C., Capt. George E. Timma.

Emmet Guard, of D. C., Capt. W. H. Murphy.

Washington Rifle Corps, of D. C., Capt. G. F. Hammer.

Butler Zouaves, of D. C., Capt. Charles B. Fisher.

Washington Cadet Corps, of D. C., Major C. A. Fleetwood.

Capital City Guards, of D. C., Captain Thomas S. Kelly.

Capitol City Guards, of D. C., Captain W. P. Gray.

Webster Rifles, of D. C., Capt. P. H. Simmons.

Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Potomac, N. M. Brooks, Commander.

The organization of the Regular Artillery Battalions was as follows:

First.—The 2d regiment of Artillery; the Regiment Band with the Batteries from Washington Barracks and Fort McHenry united. Lieut.-Col. Loomis L. Langdon commanding, Major Chas. B. Throckmorton, Capt. John L. Clem, Asst. Qm., U. S. A.; Lieut. Louis V. Cazier, 2d Art., Acting Adjutant.

Battery M.—Capt. J. Gales Ramsay commanding, Lieut. J. T. Thompson and 27 enlisted men.

Battery L.—Lieut. John Conklin commanding, and 25 enlisted men.

Battery C.—Lieut. J. E. Eastman commanding, Lieut. J. H. Gifford, Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, and 33 enlisted men.

Battery D.—Capt. R. G. Howell commanding, and 32 enlisted men.

Battery I.—Capt. Wm. Preston Vose, 27 enlisted men.

Battery B.—Lieut. E. S. Curtis commanding 2d Lieut. I. N. Lewis and 30 enlisted men.

Second.—Battalion and band from Fortress Monroe.

Bvt. Lieut.-Col. and Major Richard Loder, 3d Art., comdg., 2d Lieut. Henry DeH. Waite, 5th Cav., Act. Adjt., 1st Lieut. Henry R. Lemly, 3d Art., Act. Qm., Battery G, 1st Art.—1st Lieut. Joseph S. Oyste.

comdg., 1st Lieut. Albert Todd, 1st Lieut. Frederick Marsh.

Battery K, 2d Art.—1st Lieut. Alex. D. Schenck, comdg., 2d Lieut. George F. Barney, 2d Lieut. Wm. P. Stone.

Battery A, 3d Art.—1st Lieut. John R. Williams, comdg., 2d Lieut. Chas. A. Bennett, 2d Lieut. Edw. A. Millar.

Battery I, 4th Art.—1st Lieut. Montgomery M. Macomb, comdg., 2d Lieut. Ormond M. Lisak, 2d Lieut. Adelbert Cronkhite.

Battery C, 5th Art., remained as guard at Fort Monroe. The batteries had 32 men each.

Third.—Light Battery A, 2d Art., Capt. F. B. Hamilton comdg., 1st Lieut. F. C. Grugan, 1st Lieut. E. T. Richmond, and 60 enlisted men and 4 guns.

Next followed a battalion of the Marine Corps in its handsome bright blue uniform, with an easy, swinging stride that attracted admiration. These men moved by a wonderfully precise body, whose perfect drill was apparent at every step. Of course, their band preceded them, and drew plaudits for its fine playing. The District Volunteers followed, giving great satisfaction to their friends along the line by the perfection of their behavior. The marching of the Cadets was especially praised; in fact, the youngsters did very well all along the line. There were several companies of minors and schoolboys, and they put many of the older soldiers to the blush so far as service went.

Among the other District troops marched the various colored companies decked out in a jarring and barbarous profusion of primary colors, but of soldierly appearance, and very popular, evidently, among the large negro population of Washington. This battalion of colored troops, from the District where at Buchanan's inauguration the negro was sold as a slave, was the topic of much remark. That these troops, together with several colored companies from further South, should take such a prominent part in the parade, was one of its dramatic features. The negroes were very anxious to parade, and all the commands turned out in full ranks. No members were excused except on a physician's certificate of illness, and one negro company was sent on from Charleston, S. C., by subscription among the white Democrats of that city.

The first division was closed by the parade of ten posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of the Potomac. These veterans, who turned out in goodly numbers, did not have as many sashes and feathers as their predecessors in the line, but the people along the route welcomed them heartily, as soldiers who had smelt gunpowder.

The Marine Battalion was composed of 200 enlisted men, divided into seven companies, with the following officers: Lt. Col. Chas. Heywood, commanding; Captains R. S. Collum, L. E. Fagan, H. C. Cochrane and E. R. Robinson; 1st Lieutenants B. R. Russell, H. G. Ellsworth, and J. Nicholson; 2d Lieutenants J. A. Turner, C. Mercer, H. K. Gilman and T. G. Fillette. 1st Lieutenant G. R. Benson was the Adjutant.

The battalion was made up of detachments from Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Annapolis and Washington. Although these men were never together before, and had but one short drill before this turnout, they did remarkably well and received at different points along the route the heartiest applause. At Fifteenth Street they wheeled by division amid a storm of cheers and waving handkerchiefs, which surprised no one so much as it did the Marine officers, for it was the first time that the organization had been in column of division. In front of the Capitol they formed column of companies from column of fours so handsomely as to elicit from the vast army of spectators evidence of approbation almost deafening. The national and corps colors were borne by two immense sergeants—and being the finest and costliest production of the Horstmann establishment attracted much attention. The gold and silver embroidery of the corps flag, makes its weight, with the staff, thirty-two pounds, and it requires a powerful man to carry it when there is any wind.

The visiting detachments were quartered at the headquarters of the corps and at the navy-yard, where both officers and men received the utmost kindness and attention from their comrades. They all returned to their stations on the 5th.

Battery B, of Pittsburg, Capt. Hunt, and the 6th Regiment, of the Pennsylvania National Guard, were quartered in the mold-loft of the Navy-yard, where they found everything so prepared that they had only to march in and settle down. Long tables with white covers and suitable benches occupied the centre of the room, outside of which arms were stacked, and the knapsacks stored. At a dress parade of this regiment a special order was published thanking the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps for their forethought and kindness. Capt. J. H. Higbee and Lieuts. Harrington, Porter and Nicholson, U. S. M. C., were unremitting in their attentions to the comfort and enjoyment of their organizations, and it is gratifying to record that their good offices were fully appreciated and acknowledged.

Col. Charles G. McCawley, the commandant of the Marine Corps, Maj. A. S. Nicholson and G. C. Goodloe and 1st Lieut. F. H. Harrington represented the Marine Corps upon several of the committees, the latter being a particularly energetic and tireless member of the Military Reception Committee. At the ball, Col. McCawley, by reason of his large stature, military bearing, and faultless attire, was among the most observed personages.

#### SECOND DIVISION.

National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania, Major Gen. John F. Hartranft, comdg.

Staff.—Lieut. Col. Geo. H. North, Asst. Adj't. Gen.; Lieut. Col. Chas. S. Green, Div. Qm.; Lieut. Col. S. S. Hartranft, Comy.; Lieut. Col. J. Ewing Mearns, Div. Surg.; Lieut. Col. S. W. Pettit, J. A.

Aides-de-Camp.—Maj. John B. Compton, Maj. Wm. W. Brown, Major Chas. E. Richmond, Major Edward W. Patton, Maj. Walter G. Wilson, Maj. F. Perot Ogden.

First Brigade.—Brig. Gen. R. Snowden, comdg.; 1st Regt., Col. T. F. Wickerfield; 2d Regt., Col. Robert P. DeChert; 3d Regt., Col. Sylvester Bonaffon; 6th Regt., Col. John W. Schell; battalion State Fencibles, Major John W. Ryan; First troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, Capt. Edward Burdgrub; Gray Invincibles, Capt. John T. Kenward; Battery A, Capt. H. C. Staff.

Second Brigade.—Brig. Gen. J. A. Beaver, comdg.; 5th Regt., Col. Daniel M. Hastings; 10th Regt., Col. Alexander L. Hawking; 14th Regt., Col. James Glenn; 15th Regt., Col. Wm. A. Keyser; 16th Regt., Col. John A. Wiley; 18th Regt., Col. Norman M. Smith; Sheridan Troop, Capt. C. S. W. Jones; Battery B, Capt. Hunt.

Third Brigade.—Brig. Gen. Joseph K. Siegfried comdg.; 4th

Regiment; 5th Regt., Col. J. P. S. Goblin; 9th Regiment, Col. J. M. Reynolds; 12th Regiment, Col. Alfred H. Stead; 13th Regiment, Col. F. L. Hitchcock; Battery C, Capt. John Denithorne, Jr.

The second division was composed exclusively of the Pennsylvania militia, 7,000 of whom have been quartered in the city for a day or two awaiting this event. Gov. Pattison was at their head, mounted on a handsome horse with mouse-colored coat and fluted tail. At his right was the Marshal of the division, Major-Gen. John H. Hartranft. In a clump behind them rode the Governor's staff, in showy uniforms. A bugle salute announced their presence, and, running down the line, the eye saw square after square of glistening gun barrels disappearing with the steadiness of machine motion. The guns came to the "carry" with a deadened sound, the colors were dipped, and again the crowds shouted as the splendidly-drilled companies measured off the ground. They were in marching order, with blankets rolled over their knapsacks, and their haversacks, canteens, and tin cups slung at their waist. Their service uniform closely resembles that of the Regular Army. A tattered battle flag, the heirloom of the old 13th Pennsylvania, was dipped, and the President, unconsciously and without ostentation, removed his hat. Half a dozen others, all shot to pieces, passed the reviewing stand, and to each he accorded the same recognition. The Philadelphia boys are a jaunty lot, and they stepped briskly along to the music of drums and the metal hemispheres that yield a silvery tinkling sound to the taps of the drummers. This, too, was something new to the crowds, and again they applauded the Pennsylvanians. The command made the leading military feature of the procession, and the marching and equipment of the troops aroused the enthusiasm of military critics.

#### THIRD DIVISION.

Major-General Fitzhugh Lee, Marshal.

Major Courtland Smith, Chief of Staff and A. A. G.; Lieutenant-Colonel Joe Lane Stern, Inspector-General; Major John H. Dineen, Assistant Inspector General; Maj. Charles P. Bigger, Quartermaster; Major George B. Johnson, Surgeon; Captain Henry S. George Tucker, A. D. C.; Captain Albert Bryant, A. D. C.; Capt. R. C. Lee, A. D. C.; 1st Battalion, Virginia Troops, Colonel Scott Ship, commanding.

Corps of Cadets, Virginia Military Institute.

Richmond Light Infantry Blues, Capt. Sol. Cutchins.

Company F, 1st Regiment, Lieut. H. M. Beykin.

St. John's Academy Cadet Corps, Major W. L. Pierce.

2d Virginia Regiment, Col. W. M. Bumgardner.

3d Virginia Regiment, Col. C. C. Wertenbaker.

4th Virginia Regiment, Col. H. C. Hudgin.

2d Battalion Virginia Volunteers, Major W. H. Palmer.

Langston Guard, Captain Peter Shepard, Jr.

Virginia Guard, Captain Jeffrey T. Wilson.

Seaboard Elliott Guards, Captain J. O. Corprew.

National Guard, Captain Edward W. Gould.

Hannibal Guard, Captain W. T. Greenhow.

State Guard, Richmond, Va., Captain R. A. Paul.

Garfield Light Infantry, Fredericksburg, Va., Capt. B. Scott.

American Rifles, Wilmington, Del., Capt. E. Mitchell, Jr.

Company C, 2d Regt. New Jersey National Guard, Capt. W. H. DeHart.

Clark Light Inf., Augusta, Ga., Capt. John Jay Cohen.

5th Regt., Md. National Guard, Col. Stewart Brown.

Governor's Guard, Annapolis, Md., Capt. Louis Green.

Bond Guard, Cottontown, Md., Capt. D. P. Barnette.

Towson Guards, Towson, Md., Capt. C. B. McLean.

Monumental Guards, Baltimore, Md., Capt. G. R. Spencer.

Baltimore City Guards, Baltimore, Md., Lieut. P. M. Wilson.

Baltimore Rifles, Baltimore, Md., Capt. George M. Matthews.

South Carolina Volunteers, Charleston, S. C., Capt. Allen.

69th Regt., N. Y. N. G., Col. Jas. Cavanagh.

Jackson Corps, Albany, N. Y., Maj. Jas. Macfarlane.

Washington Continentals, Schenectady, N. Y., Capt. G. W. Martelle.

31st Separate Company, N. Y. N. G., Mohawk, N. Y., Capt. J. M. Ballinger.

Grenadiers Rochambeau, New York City, Col. H. A. Chalvin.

Battalion N. C. troops, Col. Jas. D. Glenn.

Hornets' Nest Riflemen, Charlotte, N. C., Capt. T. R. Robertson.

Forsyth Riflemen, Winston, N. C., Lieut. R. L. Candler.

Edgecombe Guards, Tarborough, N. C., Capt. G. H. Powell.

Meagher Guards, Providence, R. I., Capt. T. H. Powers.

Busch Zouaves, St. Louis, Mo., Capt. T. A. Romer.

Washington High School Cadets, of D. C., Maj. Fredk. Sohon.

National Rifle Cadet Corps, of D. C.

Corcoran Cadet Corps, of D. C., Capt. E. C. Edwards.

Gonzaga Cadets, of D. C.

14th Regt., Ohio National Guard, Col. G. D. Freeman.

Co. C, 16th Regt., Ohio National Guard, Capt. C. M. Keyes.

Co. D, 1st Regt., Minnesota National Guard, Capt. Bean.

Ames' Zouaves, Minneapolis, Minn., Capt. A. A. Ames.

The third division was a miscellaneous collection of forty organizations, comprising troops from Virginia, Maryland, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Missouri, Ohio, Minnesota and District of Columbia. It was in command of Maj.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, a nephew of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and himself a man who bore a distinguished part as a leader in the lost cause. His appearance at the head of his column was the occasion for repeated outbursts of cheers and every demonstration of applause. His progress up the avenue was an ovation, and might almost be styled a triumph. He was received with a greater roar of applause than Mr. Cleveland himself, and the tributes of feeling seemed more spontaneous. Gen. Lee is a large blonde man of commanding presence, a handsome man, and a fine horseman. He took his honors with dignity, bowing right and left with easy grace to those who did him such significant honor. His troops were a very interesting collection of men.

First came the Virginia militia, uniformed as a rule in gray frock and blue trousers, with a Prussian helmet. One or two of the Virginia regiments added white bands crossed at the breast and shakos alternated with the helmets. The troops marched with great neatness and precision, and the cheers for their leader were echoed in plaudits for them. Here again the boys interspersed among the grown up soldiers did some capital marching. There were in all sixteen Virginia organizations, including one of the State brigades and three or four colored companies. Next came the Maryland soldiers, consisting of one regiment and a number of separate companies, tramped by to the music of "Maryland, My Maryland," the 5th Regiment, of Baltimore, one of the "crack" organizations of the country, in advance. The Forsythe Riflemen, of Winston, N. C., and a Georgia battalion were among the Southern troops in this division, which included also the New Jersey militia.

A flutter in the galleries and along the sidewalks announced the arrival of the famous Sixty-ninth Irish Regiment of New York. This brave and famous regiment was a warm favorite all along the route. It was not unknown, for it had passed through Washington before, on its way to the Virginia battle fields.

A scarlet uniform gave the column a most brilliant appearance. It was the dress of the Albany Jackson Corps. The men's heads were buried in great black bearskins. The drum major moved with a veteran's steadiness. The body and pipe-stem legs of a small Albany boy supported the shaggy superstructure. His miniature valor was perfect, and cheers and laughter followed him along the line of march. This division was closed by the Fourteenth Ohio Regiment, which did such good service recently in the Cincinnati riots. Its gayest item, perhaps, was the Busch Zouaves, a proprietary company, managed by the owner of a prosperous brewery in that city. If the Zouaves are intended as an advertisement, they certainly make a very pleasing one, and ought to be a paying investment. They march and drill with a beautiful accuracy.

President Arthur and President-elect Cleveland met at the White House previous to the inauguration and rode together from there to the Capitol. At the close of the ceremonies they returned to the White House to dine. Although President Cleveland took up his residence in the White House as soon as he returned from the reviewing-stand ex-President Arthur insisted upon Mr. Cleveland being his guest at dinner. The invitation was graciously accepted and the dinner took place in the State dining room at 6 P. M. Ex-President Arthur led the march to the dining-room, having Miss R. E. Cleveland, the President's sister, on his arm. President Cleveland escorted Mrs. McElroy, ex-President Arthur's sister. The guests, who were ex-President Arthur's friends, were Attorney-General Brewster and Mrs. Brewster, General Sheridan and Mrs. Sheridan, General Hancock, Secretary of State Frelinghuysen and family, Mrs. McElroy and two daughters, Secretary Lincoln, John H. Starin, General Sharpe, Howard Carroll, Senator Edmunds, Chief Justice Waite and Senator Hawley. President Cleveland's party comprised his sisters, Mrs. Hoyt and daughters, Miss R. E. Cleveland, William L. Vilas, Daniel Manning and Mrs. Manning, William Whitney, Senator Lazar, Colonel Daniel S. Lamont and Mrs. Lamont, ex-Mayor Cooper, Gen. Charles Tracy, General Farnsworth and Mrs. Farnsworth, Mayor and Mrs. Banks, of Albany; Francis Lynde Stetson and Bradley Martin, of New York City; Senators Robb and Newbold, of the New York Legislature; Samuel J. Tilden, Jr., and sisters, nephews and nieces of the Sage of Greystone. There was a delegation present as friends of President Cleveland from Buffalo. They were W. S. Bissell, his former law partner, C. W. Goodyear, Winfield Robbins, Henry Hamlin and John H. Cowan. The distinguished company spent nearly two hours at the table. After dinner the party adjourned to prepare to attend the Inauguration Ball, which followed in the evening, and which, though in its way a brilliant affair, presented the curious and incongruous display of costumes peculiar to such popular assemblies.

#### THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

In a letter to the Senate Military Committee, objecting to the creation of the office of Assistant Chief Signal Officer, Secretary Lincoln said Feb. 27:

"It is understood that under our system life tenure is given to military positions out of considerations which do not apply to public servants performing really civil functions. A consistent application of these considerations to several of the War Department Bureaus by making them civil in form would be so clearly in the interest of good administration that the progress toward enlarging the military force of one of them ought, it is believed, to be made with hesitation. It should be as easy for the Secretary of War, acting under the President, to enforce by proper changes the harmonious action of each bureau under him as it is for the heads of other departments to do so. Through the chiefs of bureaus important public duties are performed for which the Secretary of War is held responsible; but none of these chiefs can be changed, unless by some specific act he brings himself within the purview of the Articles of War made to enforce obedience to the general regulations of the Army or specific military commands, neither of which can be made to cover the general conduct of the duties of a great bureau at the seat of the Government, and the step proposed is, in my opinion, a new obstacle in the way of a desirable change. I urgently recommend that this bill be not favorably considered."

"It has never been suggested to me that the office of Assistant Chief Signal Officer is needed for the public service, in any aspect; but if it shall be thought otherwise, I urge that the office be made a civil office. No reason occurs to me why the incumbent performing its duties should have a life tenure or be a colonel, rather than any similar official in another department."

"It is my view that the Signal Service Bureau should be purely civil, and that whatever of military or permanent tenure is now in, it should be eliminated as soon as may be, with due consideration to whatever may be of public obligation to present incumbents of military offices with a life tenure, and consequently that no new offices of that character should be created."

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—[Special.]

General Hazen recently applied for permission to inspect the signal stations on the Southern coast. Before doing this he prepared a letter to the Secretary of War, in which he directly charged that officer with the failure to relieve the Greely party. He sent to St. Johns and obtained affidavits to the effect that there was ample time after Lieut. Garlington's return to have sent a second relief expedition, and that the boats and men for such an expedition could have been obtained at St. Johns. By doing this, General Hazen says in his letter, every life would have been saved, and this step, he adds, he urged upon the Secretary of War, who, according to Gen. Hazen, refused to act, and therefore Gen. Hazen charges him with being responsible for the death of Greely's men.

## THE ARMY.

**GROVER CLEVELAND**, President and Comdr.-in-Chief.  
William C. Endicott, Secretary of War.

**Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan**, comdg. the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C. **Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum**, Adj't.-General, John Tweedale, Chief Clerk, War Department.

**Brig.-General D. B. Sackett**, Senior Inspector-General.  
**Brig.-General David G. Swain**, Judge-Advocate-General.—In suspension.  
**Brig.-General S. B. Holabird**, Quartermaster-General.  
**Brig.-General R. Macfiey**, Commissary General of Subsistence.  
**Brig.-General Robert Murray**, Surgeon-General.  
**Brig.-General William B. Rochester**, Paymaster-General.  
**Brig.-General John Newton**, Chief of Engineers.  
**Brig.-General Stephen V. Bonet**, Chief of Ordnance.  
**Brig.-General W. B. Hasen**, Chief Signal Officer.

G. O. 18, H. Q. A., Feb. 27, 1885.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

An Act to authorize a retired list for privates and non-commissioned officers of the United States Army who have served for a period of thirty years or upwards.

Be it enacted, etc., That when an enlisted man has served as such thirty years in the United States Army or Marine Corps, either as a private or as a non-commissioned officer, or both, he shall, by making application to the President, be placed on the retired list hereby created, with the rank held by him at the date of the retirement; and he shall thereafter receive seventy-five per centum of the pay and allowances of the rank upon which he was retired.

Approved, February 14, 1885.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:  
R. C. DRUM, Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 19, H. Q. A., Feb. 28, 1885.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, pars. 1918 and 2505 of the Regulations (the latter as amended by G. O. 4, c. s., from this office) are amended to read as follows:

1918. The Q. M. Dept. shall provide and issue the horse and mule shoes and nails required for the cavalry service.

2505. The Ord. Dept. shall provide and issue the horseshoes and nails and smith's tools and materials for the artillery service, and smith's tools for the cavalry service.

II. The shoeing tools now in the hands of the Q. M. Dept. and troop commanders, and which, under the provisions of par. 2505 before amendment, were accounted for to the Q. M. Department, will be considered as ordnance property, and accounted for accordingly.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adj't.-Gen.

**NOTE.**—While the Ordnance Department has always furnished farrier and smith's tools and materials and horseshoes for the light artillery, yet there was no provision for that purpose in the Regulations—the insertion of the word "artillery" in par. 2505 is merely to correct that defect.

G. O. 1, DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, Feb. 26, 1885.

The field officers and troops of the 10th Regiment of Cavalry, now at Forts Concho and Stockton, and Camp Pena Colorado, Texas, will march to Fort Davis, Texas, so as to arrive at the last named post not later than April 1, 1885. On that date, the regiment (being joined, en route, by Troop I from Camp Rice, Texas), will proceed, by marching, to Deming, N. M., so as to reach that place on or before April 20, 1885, where the C. O. will find orders, from the H. Q. Div. of the Pacific, directing the future movements of the regiment, and where the regiment will exchange transportation with the 3d Cavalry.

The 3d Cavalry is assigned as follows:  
H. Q. and Troops D, E, F, H, I, K, and L, at Fort Davis, Texas.

Troop A and G, at Fort Clark, Texas.  
Troop C, at Camp Rice, Texas.  
Troop M, at Camp Pena Colorado, Texas.

CIRCULAR 5, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI. Feb. 19, 1885.

Publishes tables exhibiting figures of merit in target practice during the current target year to Dec. 31, 1884, of the Bands, Troops, Companies and Posts, and names of qualified Sharpshooters and Marksmen.

[The list shows a total of 11 Sharpshooters and 507 Marksmen.]

CIRCULAR 5, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Feb. 19, 1885.  
Publishes extracts from the reports of Gallery Practice of troops and companies for January, 1885. Troop and company commanders will post one copy of the Circular in the barracks, for the information of their men.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

## Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Major Edward M. Heyl, Inspector General, will proceed to San Antonio, and report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Texas, for duty as inspr. Gen. of that Dept. (S. O. March 2, H. Q. A.)

Major Robert P. Hughes, Inspr. Gen., will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Dakota, for duty as Inspr. Gen. of that Dept. (S. O. March 2, H. Q. A.)

## Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Leave of absence for four days is granted Lieut. Col. James M. Moore, Deputy Q. M. Gen., Chief Q. M., Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 23, Feb. 25, D. D.)

Capt. Daniel D. Wheeler, A. Q. M., will proceed to Baltimore, Md., and receive the Government stmr. General Wool from the hands of the contractor who has been repairing the vessel (S. O. 46, March 4, D. East).

Capt. George E. Pond, A. Q. M., will proceed to Cincinnati, O., on public business connected with the purchase of Cavalry and Artillery horses (S. O. 24, Feb. 25, Div. Mo.)

Par. 1, S. O. 88, a. of 1884, from these H. Q., is amended to read as follows: Captain C. A. Woodruff, C. S., will proceed to Monument, Colo., upon business connected with the Subsistence Dept. (S. O. 10, Feb. 23, D. N. M.)

Commissary Sgt. E. F. Ambrose has qualified as a Sharpshooter in the Dept. of the Missouri.

## Pay Department.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Colonel Daniel McClure, Asst. Paymr. Gen., Governor's Island, New York City. During his absence Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Johnston, Deputy Paymr. Gen., will, in addition to his regular duties, perform those of the Chief Paymr. (S. O. 44, March 2, D. East.)

Payment of troops, in Dept. East, on muster of Feb. 28, will be made as follows: Col. Daniel McClure, Asst. Paymr. Gen., Frankfort Arsenal, Fort McHenry and Fort Monroe. Major I. O. Dewey, Paymr., Forts Wayne, Brady and Mackinac. Major John P. Willard, Paymr., Forts Porter, Niagara and Ontario, and Madison Barracks. Major Charles I. Wilson, Paymr., David's Island, Willet's Point, and Fort Schuyler. Major William Arthur, Paymr., West Point, Forts Columbus, Hamilton, and Wadsworth. Major John B. Keefer, Paymr., Watervliet Arsenal and Allegheny Arsenal. Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymr., Watervliet Arsenal and Plattsburg Barracks. Major Charles McClure, Paymr., Forts Trumbull and Adams, National Armory, Springfield; Watertown Arsenal, and Forts Warren and Preble, and Kennebec Arsenal. Major George R. Smith, Paymr., Jackson Barracks, Fort Barrancas, Little Rock Barracks, Mount Vernon Barracks, St. Francis Barracks, and Augusta Arsenal (S. O. 43, Feb. 28, D. East.).

Leave of absence for one month is granted Lieut. Col. Wm. A. Rucker, Deputy Paymr. Gen., to take effect after the payment of the troops at Fort Snelling, Minn., for the muster of Feb. 28 (S. O. 23, Feb. 25, D. D.)

Major George W. Candee, Paymr., will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal and pay the troops there (S. O. 28, March 3, Div. Missouri).

## Medical Department.

Capt. Ezra Woodruff, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort Maginnis, M. T., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty (S. O. 23, Feb. 25, D. D.)

Asst. Surg. Woodruff will time his departure so as to reach Custer Station, M. T., in time to use the transportation that takes Major Thomas McGregor, 2d Cav., from Fort Maginnis to Custer Station, which is expected to reach that point March 4 (S. O. 23, Feb. 25, D. D.)

The leave of absence granted Major W. E. Waters, Surg., Madison Barracks, N. Y., is extended five days (S. O. 12, March 4, Div. Atlantic).

Hospital Steward Thomas J. Burke will proceed to Caldwell, Kansas, and report to Col. Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry, commanding troops in the field, for assignment to duty (S. O. 31, Feb. 24, Dept. Mo.)

Hospital Steward Kensie P. C. Swepton will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and report for assignment to duty (S. O. 27, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Patrick Mann died at Fort Preble, Me., March 2, of phthisis pulmonalis.

Hospital Steward George Lander, Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., was discharged Feb. 18, and re-enlisted Feb. 19, 1885.

Hospital Steward F. Fettig, Fort Wayne, Mich., was discharged Feb. 25, and re-enlisted Feb. 26, 1885.

## Engineers and Ordnance Department.

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. Charles F. Powell, Corps of Engineers, is further extended fifteen days (S. O. Feb. 28, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. D. A. Carey has qualified as a Sharpshooter in the Dept. of the Missouri.

## Chaplains.

Chaplain Winfield Scott, now at Fort Stevens, Ore., will take station at Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 16, Feb. 17, Div. Pacific.)

## THE LINE.

## Changes of Stations of Troops Ordered.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending February 28, 1885:

Company F, 1st Infantry, to Fort Lowell, Arizona.  
Company I, 1st Infantry, to Fort Bowie, Arizona.

## 2nd Cavalry, Colonel John P. Hatch.

Hdtrs., B, E, F, G, and L, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; Hdtrs., B, E, F, G, and L, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; B, E, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; B, E, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; B, E, Ft. Custer, Idaho; B, E, Ft. Klamath Ore.

The journeys made by Major D. S. Gordon to Benicia Bks., Cal., are approved (S. O. 19, Feb. 18, D. Cal.)

## 4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdtrs., B, D, and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A and K, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; C, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; E and M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Sergt. Thos. Laws, Sergt. J. Darpel, Corp. A. McLeod, and Blacksmith C. Michel, Troop L, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., have qualified as sharpshooters.

## 6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdtrs., C, G, L, and M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, I, and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and P, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E, and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

Private Ambrose Oates, Troop A, is detailed as messenger at Dist. Hdtrs. (S. O. 11, Feb. 25, D. N. M.)

## 7th Cavalry, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Hdtrs., A, C, E, H, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

The extension of leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Luther R. Hare, A. D. C., is further extended three days (S. O. March 2, H. Q. A.)

## 8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Ott.

Hdtrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; B, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; I, Ft. Brown, Tex.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. C. M. O'Connor will proceed to Caldwell, Kas., and report to Col. Edward Hatch, 9th Cav., commanding troops in the field, for special duty (S. O. 31, Feb. 24, Dept. M.)

Q. M. Sergt. Charles Gill will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., as witness in the case of Recruit Charles Hollatz, Co. F, 19th Inf. (S. O. 20, Feb. 24, D. Tex.)

## 10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdtrs., B, D, H, K, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Pena Colorado, Tex.; C and G, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; E and F, Fort Concho, Tex.; I, Camp Rice, Tex.

Under orders for the Dept. of Arizona; stations not yet designated.

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. S. D. Freeman is extended two days (S. O. 20, Feb. 24, D. Tex.)

## 1st Artillery, Colonel George P. Andrews.

Hdtrs., H, and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A, B, and C, Ft. Wordell, Scott, Cal.; D and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F and L, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

1st Lieut. Lowell A. Chamberlin, Fort Canby, W. T., will inspect certain O. and O. stores at Fort Stevens, for which Ord. Sergt. Elias H. Brodie is accountable (S. O. 26, Feb. 16, D. Columbia.)

Major John I. Rodgers will inspect at Fort Canby, W. T., certain O. and O. stores, and C, C. and G. E., for which Capt. Chandler P. Eakin is accountable (S. O. 23, Feb. 19, D. Columbia.)

The journeys made by Lieut.-Col. Alex. Piper, Major R. T. Frank, and Capts. W. L. Haskin, J. A. Darling, and E. Van A. Andruss, to Benicia Bks., Cal., are approved (S. O. 19, Feb. 18, D. Cal.)

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Col. George P. Andrews, Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 19, Feb. 18, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Thomas H. Barber, A. D. C., will accompany Major-Gen. Hancock to Washington, D. C. (S. O. 11, March 2, Div. A.)

## 3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdtrs., D, and G, St. Francis Bks., St. Augustine, Fla.; A, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, E, and K, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; F, San Antonio, Tex.; H and M, Jackson Bks., La.; and L, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.

Capt. John R. Myrick, Act. Judge-Advocate, will proceed to Fort Keogh and Butte City, M. T., on public business (S. O. 20 and 21, Feb. 19 and 21, D. Dak.)

## 5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdtrs., F, I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, G, and H, Ft. Columbia, N. Y.; C, Ft. Monroeville, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Capt. Wallace F. Randolph is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. (S. O. 47, March 5, D. East.)

The C. O. Fort Hamilton, N. Y., will direct Sergts. Chunns and Hayes, Corp. Kitchell, and Privates Monaghan, Kipper, and Jameson, to proceed to Fort Columbus and report to 1st Lieut. J. Estcourt Sawyer, J.-A. of a G. C.-M., as witnesses in the case of Sergt. Powell (S. O. 47, March 5, D. East.)

## 2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdtrs., D, E, F, and K, Ft. Cesar d'Alene, Idaho; A, C, G, and H, Ft. Spokane, W. T.; B, Boise Bks., Idaho; I, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Col. Frank Wheaton will inspect at Fort Cesar d'Alene certain C., C. and G. E., for which 1st Lieut. Sidney E. Clark, R. Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 25, Feb. 13, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Henry C. Cook will inspect certain O. and O. stores, and C, C. and G. E., at Fort Cesar d'Alene, for which Capt. Samuel McKeever is accountable (S. O. 25, Feb. 13, D. Columbia.)

## 5th Infantry, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Hdtrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; I and K, Ft. Custer, W. T.

Leave of absence for two months, to commence about March 25, is granted 2d Lieut. William H. Sage, Fort Keogh, Montana (S. O. 27, March 2, Div. M.)

## 6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

The extension of leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Charles Byrne is further extended two months (S. O. 3, March 2, H. Q. A.)

## 7th Infantry, Colonel John Gibbon.

Hdtrs., A, C, D, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B, E, and G, Ft. Steele, Wyo.

We beg to acknowledge receipt with thanks of an invitation to the First Annual Ball of Company E, 7th U. S. Infantry, which took place at Fort Fred Steele, Wyo., on the evening of Feb. 20. A handsome "Order of Dances" accompanies the invitation. The committee consisted of Sergt. E. Parsons, president; Sergt. C. Brown, treasurer; W. Delaplane, decorations; P. O'Donnell, refreshments; Sergt. W. E. Brannon, music, and J. C. O'Donnell, secretary.

## 8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdtrs., E, H, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; C, Ft. Halleck, Nev.; D, San Diego Bks., Cal.; F, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; I, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

The journeys made by Capts. D. T. Wells and E. B. Savage to Benicia Bks., Cal., are approved (S. O. 18, Feb. 18, D. Cal.)

## 11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdtrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B and F, Ft. Lincoln, D. T.; C and H, Ft. Bafford, D. T.; G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

Capt. Theo. Schwan, Corp. F. Probst, and Privates A. Brees and R. Wilson, Co. G, Fort Leavenworth, have qualified as sharpshooters.

## 12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Hdtrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Leave of absence for four months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Major William H. Penrose (S. O. 2, March 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect after Capt. John M. Norvell shall have rejoined from leave, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick von Schrider, Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 47, March 5, D. East.)

## 15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Hdtrs., E, F, and F, Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.; G, Ft. Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Leave of absence for one month is granted 1st Lieut. George H. Kinzie, Adj't., Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 21, Feb. 21, D. Dak.)

## 16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdtrs., A, B, C, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. Mclennan, Tex.; F, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; G, San Antonio, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Davis, Tex.

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Elias Chandler, San Antonio, Tex., is extended one month (S. O. 25, Feb. 27, Div. M.)

Leave of absence for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect about April 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Woodbury (S. O. 24, March 2, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Concho will grant a furlough for four months to 1st Sergt. Loring A. Bond, Co. H (S. O. 20, Feb. 24, D. Tex.)

## 17th Infantry, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.

Hdtrs., B, D, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A and G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; C, F, and I, Ft. Totten, D. T.; E and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.

2d Lieut. Edgar S. Walker is relieved as recruiting

officer at Fort Totten, D. T., and 2d Lieut. Edward I. Grumley is detailed in his stead (S. O. 19, Feb. 18, D. Dak.)

*18th Infantry, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.*

Hdqr. A, B, C, D, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboin, Mont.; G and I, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. Henry H. Adams is extended three months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Feb. 28, H. Q. A.)

*19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.*

Hdqr. B, C, D, E, F, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; A, H, and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

The C. O. Fort Ringgold will grant a furlough for four months, to go beyond sea, to 1st Sergt. Bartholomew Monaghan, Co. A (S. O. 20, Feb. 24, D. Tex.)

*20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.*

Hdqr. A, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B and K, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; C and D, Ft. Reno, I. T.; E, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; F and G, Ft. Hayes, Kas.; H, Ft. Supply, I. T.

Adjt. J. B. Rodman and Sergt. J. Rodgers, Co. L, have qualified as sharpshooters.

*21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.*

Hdqr. C, E, F, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; A, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; B, Ft. Fred Steele, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; I and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. E. B. Rheem (S. O. 14, Feb. 28, D. Platte.)

*22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.*

Hdqr. A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marny, N. M.

Private James C. Bruce, Co. E, is relieved from duty as messenger at Dist. Hdqr., and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report to the A. G. of the Dept., for duty (S. O. 11, Feb. 25, D. N. M.)

Capt. J. B. Irvine has qualified as sharpshooter.

*25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.*

Hdqr. B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Capt. Washington I. Sanborn, recently promoted from 1st Lieutenant of Co. B, to be Captain of Co. G, is relieved from duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will proceed to the station of his new company, Fort Sisseton, D. T. (S. O. 24, Feb. 27, D. Dak.)

*Courts-martial.*

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Custer, M. T., Feb. 25. Detail: Major George B. Sanford and Capts. Moses Harris and Charles Bendire, 1st Cav.; Capt. Frank D. Garrett, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Frazier A. Boutelle and Otto L. Hein, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. James E. Pilcher, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieuts. James B. Aleshire and Daniel L. Tate, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. James E. Wilson, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles D. Clay, 17th Inf., and 1st Lieut. George P. Borden, 5th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 20, Feb. 19, D. Dak.)

At the Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo., March 12. Detail: Major W. F. Tucker, Jr., Pay Dept.; Capt. J. A. P. Hampson, 10th Inf.; Capt. J. C. Worthington, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieuts. D. F. Stiles and William Paulding, 10th Inf., and 2d Lieut. V. E. Stottler, 10th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 32, Feb. 25, Dept. M.)

At Fort Niagara, N. Y., March 6. Detail: Capt. Hugh G. Brown, 12th Inf.; Asst. Surg. A. A. De Loffre, Med. Dept.; Capt. J. H. Hurst, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Julius H. Pardee, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Palmer G. Wood and 2d Lieut. Charles H. Barth, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. H. C. Hale, 12th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 46, March 4, D. East.)

At Little Rock Barracks, Ark., March 6. Detail: Major E. C. Bainbridge and Capt. E. R. Warner, 3d Art.; Asst. Surg. W. F. Carter, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. A. C. Taylor, 2d Art.; 1st Lieuts. Edward Davis and W. E. Birkimer and 2d Lieut. Wilbur Loveridge, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, 2d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 45, March 3, D. East.)

*Army Boards.*

A Board of Survey will convene at the Quartermaster's corral at Santa Fe, Feb. 24, to report upon the quality of 173 bales of hay, shipped by 1st Lieut. John F. Guilfoyle, 9th Cav., A. A. Q. M., and consigned to Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M. Detail: Capt. C. J. Dickey, 1st Lieut. J. J. Crittenden, and 2d Lieut. G. H. Patten, 22d Inf. (S. O. 10, Feb. 23, D. N. M.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major Alfred T. Smith, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Dan. C. Kingman, Corps of Engrs., and 1st Lieut. Guy Howard, 12th Inf., A. D. C., will meet at the Quartermaster's stables, Omaha, Feb. 28, to report upon the condition of one mule for which 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Sladen, 14th Inf., A. A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O. 14, Feb. 28, D. Platte.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major H. E. Noyes, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. J. O'Connell, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. W. D. Crosby, Asst. Surg., will meet at Fort McDowell, March 2, to report upon the damaged condition and deficiency in weight of stores (S. O. 19, Feb. 23, D. Ariz.)

*Court of Inquiry.*

In S. O. 13, of Feb. 25, General Howard amends S. O. 10 so as to direct the Court of Inquiry in the case of Surgeon J. H. Bill, U. S. A., to meet at Fort Omaha, Feb. 25, instead of at Department Headquarters in the city of Omaha.

*THE SWAIM AND MORROW COURT.*

G. C. M. O. No. 20, Hdqr. of the Army, Feb. 24, 1885, promulgates the proceedings, etc., in the case of Lieut.-Col. Albert P. Morrow, 6th Cavalry. The charges were: Charge I. "Signing false certificates, in violation of the 13th Article of War."

Charge II. "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 6th Article of War."

The Court found the accused not guilty of Charge II, and the specification under it, and not guilty of Charge I, but guilty of conduct to prejudice of good order and military discipline.

One of the specifications on which this finding is based as modified by the Court is as follows:

Specification 2d.—In that he, Lieutenant Colonel Albert P. Morrow, 6th U. S. Cavalry, having signed, assigned, and conveyed his pay account for the month of April, 1883, for his salary as aide-de-camp to the General of the Army, and

amounting to three hundred and seventy-five dollars), on or about October 26, 1882, to the firm of J. H. Squier and Co., of Washington, D. C., he, the said Morrow, did again, viz., on or about March 3, 1883, make out and sign still another pay account for said month of April, 1883, and did sell and assign the same to the firm of Bateman and Co., of Washington, D. C., which aforesaid pay accounts did each contain among other averments, a certificate in the following words:

I certify, on honor, that the amount charged in the foregoing account is correct and just as authorized by law, and that it is rightfully due me as stated.

which said certificate was signed by the said Morrow, and was, in the last instances aforesaid, not true in fact, as the amount thereto stated to be rightfully due the said Morrow, and which he assigned to Bateman and Co., was not due him, nor was any amount whatever rightfully due him for the said month of April, 1883.

Specifications 3, 4 and 5 are the same, substituting other months for April. Of the first specification, which alleged the assignment of duplicate accounts for March, 1883, the accused was found not guilty. The sixth specification, as modified, is in substance the same as the above, except that it alleges the assignment of the accounts for April, May, June and July to J. H. Squier and Co. after they had been previously assigned to Bateman and Co.

And the court further finds as to the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth specifications, that Lieut. Colonel Morrow had an oral agreement with J. H. Squier and Co. which he erroneously believed justified his certificate to the accounts which he assigned to Bateman and Co. And the court also finds that Lieut. Colonel Morrow had no intention to defraud the United States, or any of the parties to whom his pay accounts were conveyed.

And the court does therefore sentence him, Lieut. Colonel Albert P. Morrow, 6th Cav., "To forfeit all right to advancement in his grade for the period of two years, so that at the end of that time he shall still be the junior lieutenant colonel of cavalry."

II. The record of the proceedings of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case of Lieut. Colonel Albert P. Morrow, 6th Cavalry, having been forwarded to the Secretary of War, and by him submitted to the President of the United States for his action, the following are his orders endorsed thereon, viz:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 24, 1885.

The proceedings, findings and sentence in the foregoing case of Lieut. Colonel Albert P. Morrow, 6th U. S. Cavalry, are hereby approved, and the sentence will be duly executed.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

The same order announces the proceedings, etc., in the case of Brigadier General David G. Swaim, J. A. G. U. S. A., who was honorably acquitted on the charges: I. "Violation of the 6th Article of War." II. "Violation of the 60th Article of War," and the five specifications under each, which allege the falsification of forage accounts.

*DEPARTMENT NEWS.*

*Dept. of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur.*

The bread ration for issue at the Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colorado, has been increased to twenty ounces.

General Hatch and Staff arrived at Wichita, Feb. 28, prepared, with ample troops, to prevent the "Boomers" from re-entering Oklahoma, should they endeavor to carry out their announced intention of doing so.

*Dept. of the East—Major Gen. W. S. Hancock.*

Mr. Chas. Kendall, clerk in the Ordnance Department at Governor's Island, was robbed of \$100 in the vicinity of the Morton House, New York City, on Saturday evening last. He has since brought suit against Mr. Sheridan Shook for \$20,000 damages for assaulting him while seeking to recover his money.

Among the amendments made to the Sundry Civil bill by the Senate Committee was one appropriating \$40,000 to complete the sea wall around Governor's Island, N. Y. H.

A tract of land at the corner of Haines street and Limestone pike, Germantown, Philadelphia, containing 13 acres, has been acquired as a site for a new national cemetery. It has been discovered in making the conveyance that the site selected was the scene of a battle during the Revolutionary War.

Dennis Kelly, late Ordnance Sergeant, U. S. A., was brought before Judge Webb in the U. S. Court at Portland, Me., March 2d, and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment in Portland jail and pay \$1 fine for the shooting of F. A. Smith, of Charlestown, Mass., a Harvard student, at Fort Popham, on July 29, 1882, from the effects of which Smith died August 13th following. Much sympathy is felt for Kelly whose term of enlistment recently expired but who was not re-enlisted on account of this affair, notwithstanding his previous long and faithful military service.

*Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard.*

Gen. Howard has given orders for the discontinuance of the rifle ranges in the vicinity of Fort Omaha, in consequence of the exorbitant rent demanded, and it is possible they will be established at Fort Sidney, Neb., where there are ample facilities on the Government reservation.

The court of inquiry convened upon demand of Surgeon Joseph H. Bill, to "investigate his conduct," was in session at Fort Omaha this week. It consists of Col. Gibbon, Col. Morrow, Surgeon Caldwell, and Lieut. Epstein. The accusations grow out of the case of the alleged neglect of a sick soldier, for which Dr. Stevenson was tried and honorably acquitted.

*Dept. of Dakota—Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry.*

A despatch of March 5 from Huron says that the U. S. troops are endeavoring to keep settlers off the Winnebago Reservation until May 1, when the Executive order opening the lands goes into effect.

*Dept. of Texas—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.*

An extensive fire occurred in the town of Fort Davis, Texas, Feb. 17, of which the Apache Rocket gives the following account: "The night was dark, still, and calm, but the surroundings became illumined with a lurid hue, and the crackling of the flames and falling beams could be heard at a distance amid the cries of alarm and firing of the muskets of the sentinels, and the hurried tramp of the troops who

had turned out and were marched down at the double to the scene, with fire buckets in hand, ready for duty. This latter feature we are pleased to note, for it shows that though in time of peace the officers of the 10th Cavalry are not slumbering, but keep their men thoroughly disciplined, not only for grim war, but for the protection of property, Government and individual; and we are sure that if an opportunity had offered to prevent destruction it would have been eagerly grasped."

*Division of the Missouri—Maj. Gen. Schofield.*

A despatch of March 5 from Arkansas City says: "There are about 500 Oklahoma boomers in camp here, and 1,000 are expected by Sunday. The start for Indian Territory will be made Monday, March 9, it having been delayed on account of the arrest of the leaders of the movement and the bad condition of the roads. The troops are already in the Territory under command of Major Benten."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

*FORT MCKINNEY, WYOMING.*

FEB. 16, 1885.

A FEW lines from this distant post may be of interest to many of your numerous readers.

To say that we have had winter would be putting it too mildly, and would be better and truer to say that we have had an extremely cold and disagreeable winter. True, there have been a few fair days, but these have been the exception. The Fall, taken as a whole, was quite pleasant, but from the very beginning of December up to the present writing, save the few exceptions already mentioned, we have had very cold and uncomfortable weather. The thermometer has fallen sometimes to 30 and 40 below zero. We are reminded of the words of Frances Ann Kemble:

His breath, like silver arrows pierced the air,  
The naked earth crouched shuddering at his feet;  
His finger on all flowing waters sweet  
Forbidding lay—motion nor sound was there.  
Nature was frozen dead—and still and slow,  
A winding sheet fell o'er her body fair,  
Flaky and soft, from his wide wings of snow.

It has been not only almost continuously cold, but we have not been without snow all winter, and even now while these lines are being penned,

Through the sharp air a flaky torrent flies,  
Mocks the slow light, and hides the gloomy skies,  
The fleecy clouds their chilly bosoms bare,  
And shed their substance on the floating air.

In the past fall it was predicted by some of the Crow Indians that winter was a great way off, meaning that there would be a mild and open winter, and in view of that belief they postponed building their winter quarters. While Indians are generally instinctively correct in such things, it is very sure that in this instance they made a mistake, and some of them at least were undoubtedly "caught napping." This is another evidence that the Indian, like the rest of mankind, is not infallible.

There has been but little going on at our post during this wearisome winter outside of regular routine duty, except Saturday night concerts by the 5th Cavalry Band, which band, possessing superior talent, is able to entertain the garrison delightfully. It is found to be a difficult matter to inaugurate a series of entertainments among the officers in view of the scarcity of the fair sex. Quite a number of the ladies left the post in the Fall to spend the winter season with friends in the East, thus leaving the gentlemen largely in the majority. Ladies in garrison are an important factor. Indeed, a garrison without ladies, it seems to the writer, would be like a world without sunlight and cheer and inspiration. In fact, in any sphere of life, in many cases, they are to those who possess them the co-adjutants of the guardian angel, notwithstanding the sentiment of some of the poets.

Quite a good many improvements have been going on at the post during the Fall and Winter. Among the rest, a substantial and capacious guardhouse and several sets of non-commissioned staff officers' quarters have been built. The important work of filling the large, new icehouse was completed sometime since. This work was under the direction of Lieut. G. H. Paddock, who, a short time ago, transferred from the Artillery arm of the Service with Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst. The ice was obtained from Clear Creek and was of superior quality and from 15 to 20 inches in thickness.

During the absence of Lieut. W. P. Hall, the Regimental and Post Quartermaster, Lieut. C. H. Rockwell, is acting Quartermaster and A. C. S.

G. W. S.

*FORT MAGINNIS, M. T.*

THE MINERAL ARGUS says: We neglected to mention in connection with the report of the party at Major McGregor's, in celebration of the promotions, that Capt. Garvey turned over to Lieut. Bonius a cane (a most substantial stick) which had been handed, in turn, by several captains of the 1st Cavalry, at the time of their respective promotions, to the next ranking first lieutenant to be transferred by him on his promotion to captaincy, to the next ranking 1st lieutenant of his regiment. To those conversant with the cane history, its transit from Garvey to Bonius was a pleasing and amusing feature of the "proceedings" which were duly spread upon the pages of the record.

A pleasant and lively party assembled at Lieut. and Mrs. Hinton's, Tuesday evening, Feb. 2d, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the marriage of that amiable couple. Mrs. Hinton was presented with numerous pieces of tin—a beautiful neck-lace being much admired. After listening to a long and happy responsive speech by Lieut. Hinton, whilst other games, music, recitations and dancing were indulged in until a late hour; congratulations were then renewed and the guests departed having enjoyed one of the most pleasant social events of the season.

On the occasion of the reception given by Major McGregor and Captain Garvey in honor of the promotion, the latter made an excellent address in the course of which he said: "We met to celebrate the promotion of Capt. McGregor to be major of the 2d Cavalry, and the promotion of myself to be captain of Troop A, 1st Cavalry. I feel gratified at Capt. McGregor's advancement, not alone because it promotes me, but because he was my first

company commander after I received my commission as 2d Lieutenant, 1st Cavalry. In addition he was my instructor and teacher in my military duties as an officer, and as he is about to leave the regiment I desire to say that the early instructions received from him have proven valuable auxiliaries to me in my military career. I also feel gratified at my promotion after a service of over twenty-one years. I believe I have reached the goal of my ambition, as promotion in the Army, if measured by the past would never give me another grade. In making this remark, however, I do not wish to discourage my youthful brother subalterns, as there may be hope that there will be some legislation which will rectify this stagnation in the Army.

"Receiving the additional bar conferred on me by the President of the United States is one of the most pleasing epochs in my military career, excepting one other which occurred nearly twenty years ago, when the captain of the company to which I belonged conferred on me a corporal's chevrons. That was my first stepping-stone, and I resolved never to retrograde, or, in other words, never to abuse the confidence then placed in me. That resolve has given me what little success I have met with in the Army."

"The promotion to a new grade necessarily severs my connection with Troop C, 1st Cavalry, with which I have served over six years. In severing this connection I part from my Troop commander, Capt. Wagner, whom I have always regarded as a good friend, thorough officer and soldier and a gentleman. We have served together in garrison, in camp and on the march, frequently under adverse circumstances, yet I have always found him equal to the emergency. I propose the following toast: the very good health of Major McGregor and Captain Wagner, my first and last Troop commanders, respectively, and last, but not least, my companion and tent mate on the march from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Maginnis, and who is at present commanding officer of the left platoon of Troop C, 1st Cavalry, Lieut. McDonald.

"In assuming the command of my new Troop, in the words of the most illustrious man the world ever produced, I do so 'with malice toward none and charity for all.' I now propose the health of my two subalterns, Lieuts. Wainwright and Scott."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
FORT SIDNEY, NEBRASKA.

ON Tuesday Captain and Mrs. Haughey gave a "Progressive Euchre" party which was participated in by 28 players. The prizes given to the best and worst pairs of players were elaborate and tasty. Mrs. Cormann and General Morrow carried off the crowns as the best, and Lieut. Palmer the leather medal as the worst, players of the evening.

Major and Mrs. Boyle gave a "Progressive Euchre" party on the Tuesday following.  
Nez Perce Hall, the enlisted men's Club room under the charge of Captain Evan Miles, has achieved a decided success, financially and otherwise. The daily attendance is large. Writing and card tables, as well as checker and chess games are provided, and a reading room, where the post papers are kept on file, adjoins the amusement room. Sandwiches and coffee are provided at the moderate price of 5 cents for a cup of the latter together with one of the former. Cigars and bottled beer are kept for sale at just one half the prices charged by the saloon keepers in the adjoining village, and these are the only ones that complain of the establishment of the club rooms. Drunkenness is almost unknown in the post, and the guardhouse accommodates few garrison prisoners these days. A billiard table has just been purchased and is now on the way from St. Louis for Nez Perce Hall.

LODGE POLE.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
FORT FRED. STEELE, WYO.

A GRAND ball was given by Company E, 7th Infantry, in their quarters on the night of February 21. The large and well-ventilated quarters were cleared and suitably decorated for the grand event, and, in the brilliant light of a myriad of hanging lamps, presented a spectacle at the opening calculated to charm an anchoret.

The grand march was led by John A. Dixon and wife, Lieut.-Colonel Chipman, Captain Wm. I. Reed, commanding Company E, with the other officers of the post, and the ladies of their families, and a delegation of ladies and gentlemen from Warm Springs graced the occasion with their presence.

The supper table, around which 200 gathered, presented a prodigal display of every luxury. A very noticeable and highly creditable feature of the evening was the total absence of all intoxicating liquor.

The following comprised the several committees, viz: Sergeant Edward Parsons, President; Sergeant Charles Brown, Treasurer; Wilber Delaplane, Decorations; Patrick O'Donnell, Refreshments; Sergeant Wm. E. Braimere, John Crist and John Worrell, Music; James C. O'Donnell, Secretary; Corporal F. B. Tobie, Receptions; John A. Dixon, Floor Manager.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MEADE, D. T.

The usual monotony of our frontier life had an agreeable diversion by a social entertainment given by Troop K, 7th Cavalry, on the 20th of February. It was successful in every detail. The troop barracks were decorated in a style highly creditable to the "decorators" of the amiable hosts, giving a splendid view from the entrance of the illuminated hall with its stars of glistening sabres, crossed guidons, green garlands, fresh from the hills, and whatever a vivid imagination could create. In the dining room, likewise decorated, was spread a sumptuous repast, with plenty of all the season could call for, gallantly superintended by Sergeant Siebert, to whom the troop is greatly indebted for his able and tasteful arrangements.

The assemblage was honored by the presence of the Post Commander, Col. J. G. Tilford, with family.

The "hop" was opened by the genial troop commander, Captain E. G. Mathey, followed by most of the officers of the garrison, and the ladies of their family, and was assiduously kept up till early dawn, when all separated with mutual regret from what justly is called the most pleasant collation of the season. The Troop is now called Fashionable K.

SEVENTH.

ARMED LOVERS—"I have called, sir, to ask your permission to pay my addresses to your daughter."

Old Gent (somewhat deaf)—"Pay for her dresses. Why, certainly, my dear sir. Here are the bills." He gave one glance at them and fled.—Philadelphia Call.

## THE NAVY.

### NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Act. R.—Adm'l. J. E. Jouett.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Lewis Clark. At New Orleans, La.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Theo. F. Kane. Sailed from New Orleans, La., March 5, for Port Livingston, Central America, to look after destitute Americans there.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Gilbert C. Wiltsie. Left New Orleans, La., March 5, for Guatemala.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Oscar F. Stanton. At New Orleans, La. Admiral Jouett since arriving at New Orleans has exchanged visits with the Governors of Rhode Island, Louisiana, and Virginia. The vessel has been visited by the Mexican Commissioner General to the World's Exposition, and many other distinguished persons. Large crowds have visited her every day since she arrived. The reception of the Tennessee and her officers and crew has been most cordial by all. Health of squadron good.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Frank Wildes. At New Orleans, La. Will visit Natchez and Vicksburg.

### South Atlantic Station.

NIPSC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. William S. Dana. Address mail, to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay. At Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 8, 1885.

European Station—Rear-Adm'l. Earl English.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), (Capt. Edward E. Potter. At Gibraltar Feb. 14, and to sail on her African Cruise Feb. 18. Reported by cable at Tungier, Feb. 20.

KEARNSAGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. William R. Bridgman. Arrived at Porto Grande, Cape Verde, Jan. 8. Will return to the Congo.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. Arrived at Smyrna about Feb. 24. Waiting for permission to go to Constantinople.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm'l. J. H. Upshur.

The Post-office address of the vessels of the Pacific Station is care of U. S. Consul at Panama, unless otherwise noted. Letters directed to Callao are delayed in the Post-office.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Captain Geo. H. Perkins, commanding. At Valparaiso, Chili, Jan. 8, 1885. Going to Honolulu, as ordered by telegram Feb. 9.

IROQUOS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. Arrived at Auckland, New Zealand, Dec. 26, 1884. Expected to sail for Val D'ira, Chili, Jan. 13, 1885.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Augustus P. Cooke. Arrived at Acapulco Feb. 10, and sailed the 14th for San Francisco, Cal.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. Henry L. Johnson. Used as a storeship at Coquimbo, Chili.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. At Sitka, Alaska. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Callao, Jan. 11, 1885.

WACHUSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. Left Callao, Peru, March 5, for San Francisco, Cal., via Panama.

Asiatic Station—Act. Rear-Adm'l. J. L. Davis.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan

ALERT, + 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Canton, China, Jan. 8, 1885.

ENTERPRISE, + 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. Left Shanghai, China, Jan. 1, 1885, for Chefoo.

JUNIATA, + 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington. At Foo Choo, Jan. 8, 1885.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller commanding. Arrived at Hampton Roads Feb. 28. Ordered to Norfolk to make repairs to machinery without delay, and proceed on cruise.

MONOCACY, + 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higgins. Arrived at Shanghai, Dec. 31, 1884, for repairs.

OSSIPEE, + 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlenney. At Chemulpo, Corea, early in January. Expected to convey Minister Foote to Nagasaki, and then go back to Corea.

PALOS, + 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At New Chwang, China, Jan. 10, where she will winter.

TRENTON, + 3d rate, 10 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Robt. L. Phythian. At Nagasaki, Japan, Jan. 10, 1885. To leave on the 13th for Woosung, China.

### Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESWORLD, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Repairs will be completed about middle of April.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Captain Allen V. Reed. Gunnery ship. Address, Foot of West 27th Street, New York, Station E.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Silas W. Terry. At Norfolk, Va., undergoing repairs. Will be completed about middle of April.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. William H. Whiting. Training ship. At Norfolk, Va., undergoing repairs. Will be completed about middle of April.

### On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr., in command. At Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. Arrived at Santo Domingo, Feb. 15. Ship's company, with one exception, in excellent health. Peter Johnson, boatswain, who was badly ruptured, would be sent home. The English frigate Northampton, Vice Admiral Commerell, arrived on Feb. 15, also the corvette Gannet, en route to Jamaica. Powhatan to leave for the latter place Feb. 17—to be there the 20th to about the 24th, and at Cartagena by the 28th of February.

The Powhatan arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 20, 1885.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Surveying duty on Mexican and Central American Coasts. At Punta Arenas, Feb. 17, 1885, as per cable received at the Navy Department.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At New York, foot of 23d Street and East River.

### Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. C. M. McCarteney. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns, Captain Robert Boyd. Receiving ship. At New York.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Richd. P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

MAYFLOWER, Ensign George P. Blow. At Norfolk, Va.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

The iron-clads Ajax, Catskill, Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Commander Gridley, of the Jamestown, was at the Navy Department March 5, having been ordered upon official business.

THE HON. A. H. Cragin, ex-U. S. Senator from New Hampshire, has been engaged by the Navy Department to assist the Judge Advocate of the Naval Court-martial in the case of Surgeon-General Wales.

THE U. S. S. Omaha, now at Portsmouth, N. H., will be commissioned about March 20, 1885, and will be sent to the Asiatic Station. The U. S. S. Pensacola, at Norfolk, Va., will also be commissioned about March 20, and will be sent to the South Atlantic Station.

The officers of the Marine Corps are taking steps to secure the benefits of the Morton decision.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE says: There are several men who have been employed in the Charlestown Navy-yard for half a century. Joseph Pedrick, foreman of the ropemakers, began to work in the yard when the rope walk was built, fifty-five years ago, and has been in the Service ever since, and has never lost a day's pay until this year. Alden Sampson, ex-foreman of caulkers, has worked in the yard sixty years, being now rated as a journeyman. William H. Gould, quartermaster of joiners, has been in Government employ for fifty years. Philip C. Rowe, who was formerly foreman of plumbers, worked in the yard between fifty and sixty years, as did also A. W. Lake, late quartermaster of joiners.

THE NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY, in regard to the disappearance of Lieut. Remey, was in session in Norfolk Feb. 26, getting the evidence of parties who last saw the missing man, in order to report to Washington. Mr. John Dolan, of the firm of Dolan and Maloney, was examined, and stated that he saw the missing officer on board the New York steamer on Feb. 16 and that he arrived in New York on Feb. 17. A naval officer states that he is almost certain that he saw Lieut. Remey in Portsmouth on Feb. 23. The entire affair is profound mystery.

CIVIL Engineer Menocal writes from Camp Chandler, on the river San Juan, near the San Francisco, Nic., Jan. 31, that he arrived at the confluence of the rivers San Juan and Serapiqui, the afternoon of the 20th of Jan. Landing on the right bank of the San Juan was met by officials of the Costa Rican Government who said that no surveys could be made on that territory without instructions from the Government, which would be communicated with on the subject. He was allowed to proceed in a canoe and made an extensive examination of the Serapiqui and its tributaries for several miles. It was found to be impossible to raise the water sufficiently for a canal by a dam on the San Juan at this point. On the 27th established camp from which the surveys are now being made with encouraging signs of success. Health of party good, and each one is exhibiting great earnestness in the arduous duties on which engaged.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

#### Ordered.

MARCH 2.—Medical Inspector Grove S. Beardsley, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., March 16.

Medical Inspector Adolph A. Hoehling, to the Pensacola, March 20.

Surgeon Joseph G. Ayers, to the Naval Laboratory at New York.

Pay Inspector Arthur J. Pritchard, to the Pensacola, March 20.

Assistant Engineer Ira N. Hollis, to special duty under the Advisory Board.

MARCH 3.—Paymaster Albert W. Bacon and Assistant Engineer William D. Weaver, to the Omaha, March 20.

Chief Engineer George W. Magee, to the Omaha, March 10.

Passed Assistant Engineer Frank J. Hoffman, to special duty at Philadelphia, connected with the Board of Examining Engineers.

MARCH 6.—Lieutenant C. D. Mansfield, to the Pensacola, March 20.

*Detached.*

FEB. 28.—Medical Inspector Adolph A. Hoechling, from the Powhatan, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

MARCH 2.—Surgeon Edward Kershner, from the receiving ship Vermont, and ordered to the Omaha, March 20.

Surgeon G. R. Brush, from the Naval Laboratory New York, March 16, and ordered to the receiving ship Vermont.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. P. Lumsden, from temporary duty at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., and ordered to resume duty on board the receiving ship Wyandotte.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles W. Rush, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Omaha, March 20.

MARCH 3.—Surgeon Benjamin H. Kidder, from duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, March 16, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer George B. Ransom, from duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., March 20, and ordered to the Omaha.

Passed Assistant Engineer John Pemberton, from the Naval Rendezvous at Philadelphia, March 16, and ordered to the Omaha, March 20.

Naval Cadet Jacob L. Kroernshild, from the Naval Academy and from the Naval Service.

MARCH 5.—Chief Engineer Wm. G. Buehler, from special duty at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Pensacola, March 10.

MARCH 6.—Lieutenant Alfred Reynolds, from the Alliance, and placed on waiting orders.

*Placed on Retired List.*

Commander Roderick S. McCook, on furlough pay, from Feb. 28, 1885.

*Commissioned.*

Lieutenant Commander Theodore F. Jewell, to be a Commander from Jan. 26, 1885.

Lieutenant George M. Totten, to be a Lieutenant Commander from Jan. 26, 1885.

Surgeon Adolph A. Hoechling, to be a Medical Inspector from Jan. 21, 1885.

C. Q. Wright, of Philadelphia, a chaplain in the Navy from March 30.

Passed Assistant Surgeons to be Surgeons in the Navy (new arrangement):

Henry C. Eckstein, from March 14, 1883.

George P. Bradley, from Aug. 28, 1883.

Charles U. Gravatt, from Nov. 21, 1883.

Howard Smith, from Dec. 11, 1883.

Paul Fitzsimons, from March 4, 1884.

Meredith D. Jones, from April 11, 1884.

Henry M. Martin, from April 24, 1884.

Wm. S. Dixon, from June 19, 1884.

Hampton Aulick, from June 22, 1884.

Homer L. Law, from Aug. 22, 1884.

Alex. F. Magruder, from Jan. 8, 1885.

*Confirmations by the Senate.*

MARCH 2.—Lieutenant Commander Wm. M. Folger, to be a Commander from March 1, 1885, vice McCook, retired.

Lieutenant Charles S. Sperry, to be a Lieutenant Commander from March 1, 1885, vice Folger, promoted.

Commodore Edward Y. McCauley, to be a Rear Admiral from March 2, 1885, vice Nichols, retired.

Captain Daniel L. Braine, to be a Commodore from March 2, 1885, vice McCauley, promoted.

Commander Henry L. Howison, to be a captain from March 2, 1885, vice Braine, promoted.

Lieutenant Commander Horace Elmer, to be a Commander from March 2, 1885, vice Howison, promoted.

Lieutenant Frank Courtis, to be a Lieutenant Commander from March 2, 1885, vice Elmer, promoted.

Lieutenant Frank S. Hotchkiss (junior grade), to be a Lieutenant from March 2, 1885, vice Sperry and Curtis, promoted.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles A. Siegfried, to be a Surgeon in the Navy, to fill existing vacancy.

Passed Assistant Engineer John Van Hovenberg, to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy from Dec. 23, 1884, vice Chief Engineer R. M. Bartleman, deceased.

*CASUALTIES*

Deaths—In the Navy of the United States reported to the Surgeon General, for the week ending March 4, 1885:

George W. Snyder, assistant engineer, Dec. 24, 1884. U. S. S. Palos, China.

James Fallon, 1st class fireman, Feb. 10, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Charles H. Shennan, marine, Jan. 8, U. S. S. Iroquois, New Zealand Hospital.

Thomas Francis Tate, seaman, Jan. 15, U. S. S. Hartford, Valparaiso, Chili.

Owen Griffith, barber Jan. 31, U. S. S. Lackawanna, at sea.

William Wilde, marine, Feb. 6, U. S. S. Lackawanna, at sea.

*MARINE CORPS.*

Captain E. R. Robinson will be detached from duty at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to command the Marine Guard of the Pensacola on March 20.

First Lieutenant Paul St. C. Murphy is detached from duty at the Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., and ordered to command the Marine Guard of the Omaha.

Second Lieutenant Joseph H. Pendleton, from duty at the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to duty on board the Pensacola.

*REVENUE MARINE.*

The following named officers of the U. S. Revenue Marine have been promoted and commissioned:

1st Lieutenants James B. Moore and J. Hatch Parker, as Captains.

2d Lieutenants Thomas D. Walker and George H. Gooding, as 1st Lieutenants.

3d Lieutenants Geo. A. York and John L. Davis, as 2d Lieutenants.

1st Assistant Engineers James T. Tupper and A. L. Churchill, as Chief Engineers.

2d Assistant Engineer James T. Keleher, as 1st Assistant Engineer.

2d Lieutenant Worth G. Ross has been detached from the *Colfax* and placed on "waiting orders."

Third Lieutenant George H. Doty, U. S. R. M., has reported for duty on board the revenue cutter *Ewing*, Baltimore.

*NAVAL ACADEMY.*

The Marine Guards and the Band attended the inauguration ceremonies, under the charge of Lieuts. Mercer and Gilman.

Naval Cadet George R. Evans was called home last week by the sudden death of his father, who dropped dead in the streets of Boston.

The Naval Board of Inspection, of which Commodore De Krafft is president, visited the Naval Academy on Tuesday, March 3, and inspected the practice ship *Dale*, to ascertain what repairs are necessary in order to fit her out for the cadets' summer practice cruise.

During Lent all social festivities are suspended, but this does not prevent the cadets from having a good time all to themselves one night during the season. The cadets' annual masked ball took place on Saturday night at the gymnasium building. None but cadets were permitted to witness the performance, which consisted of parading in fancy and grotesque costumes, singing, dancing, etc. The programme also comprised humorous references to the various instructors of the Academy, most of which have no significance, except to the cadets themselves.

Naval Cadet J. L. Knornschild, of Wisconsin, was dismissed this week from the Naval Academy for stealing from the books his answers at recitations.

*WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?*

(From the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle.)

Mr. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER sat at his desk in the Navy Department. A log fire burned brightly by his side, and looking down upon him were the faces of old naval heroes whose pictures hung on the walls. Mr. Chandler was particularly chirpy. His long frock coat was buttoned tightly around his lean figure, and a little bunch of violets nestled in the boutonniere. It so happened that at this time a Congressman was making application for an honorable discharge from the Navy for one of his friends. Mr. Chandler rang his little bell, and the portly Mr. Hogg, who is the chief clerk, was called for. "You will see," said Mr. Chandler, taking up the written application and addressing the chief clerk, "that I sign this paper with red pencil, and also mark it personal! You know what that means?"

"I do," said Mr. Hogg.

When the Congressman left the room his countenance was wreathed in smiles.

*REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.*

*Names and Stations of Revenue Cutters.*

*Alert*, 2d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, Elizabeth City, N. C.  
*Babb*, Capt. D. C. Constable, in winter quarters at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

*Boutwell*, Capt. John G. Baker, comdg, Savannah, Ga.  
*Chase*, Capt. L. G. Shepard, comdg, New Bedford, Mass.  
*Colfax*, Capt. L. N. Stoddard, comdg, Wilmington, N. C.  
*Corwin*, Capt. M. A. Healy, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.  
*Craigford*, (out of commission.)

*Coze*, 1st Lieut. F. M. Munger, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.  
*Chandler*, 1st Lieut. T. F. Tozier, comdg, New York.  
*Dallas*, Capt. Thomas W. Lay, comdg, Portland, Me.  
*Dexter*, Capt. Eric Gabrielson, comdg, Newport, R. I.  
*Dix*, Capt. Frank Barr, comdg, Key West, Fla.

*Discover*, Engineer E. P. Webber, temporary, Baltimore.  
*Ewing*, Capt. Geo. W. Moore, comdg, Baltimore, Md.  
*Fessenden*, Capt. S. S. Warner, comdg, in winter quarters at Detroit, Mich.

*Forward*, Capt. T. B. Mullett, comdg, Mobile, Ala.  
*Gallatin*, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg, Boston, Mass.  
*Grant*, Capt. C. A. Abbey, comdg, New York.

*Guthrie*, 1st Lieut. H. T. Blake, comdg, Baltimore, Md.  
*Hamilton*, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg, Norfolk, Va.  
*Hamlin*, 1st Lieut. George Williams, comdg, Boston, Mass.  
*Hartley*, 2d Lt. Albert Buhner, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.  
*Hawley*, 2d Lieut. C. T. Brian, Mobile, Ala.

*Jackson*, Capt. A. D. Davis, comdg, in winter quarters at Milwaukee, Wis.

*McCulloch*, Lieut. M. L. Phillips, comdg, Charleston, S. C.  
*McLane*, Capt. J. A. Henriques, comdg, Galveston, Tex.  
*Manhattan*, out of commission.

*Penrose*, 1st Lieut. J. M. Simms, comdg, Galveston, Tex.  
*Perry*, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, comdg, in winter quarters at Erie, Pa.

*Report*, 2d Lieut. W. A. Falling, comdg, Chincoteague, Va.  
*Rush*, Capt. C. L. Hooper, comdg, San Francisco.

*Stevens*, Capt. Russel Glover, comdg, New Bern, N. C.  
*Seward*, Capt. David Evans, comdg, Shieldsborough, Miss.  
P. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss.

*Search*, 2d Asst. Eng. H. C. Henshaw, in charge, Balt., Md.  
*Saville*, out of commission.

*Vanderbilt*, 2d Lieut. George E. McConnell, in charge, Pay Bay Shore, L. I.

*Woodbury*, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg, Eastport, Me.  
*Woolcott*, 1st Lt. Jas. B. Moore, comdg, Port Townsend, Wash.

*Washington*, 1st Lieut. J. H. Parker, comdg, New York.

*STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.*

Colby M. Chester, Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Inspector  
Steamer *A. D. Bach*, Lieut. E. D. Head, U. S. N., commanding.  
Address New Orleans, La.

Steamer *G. S. Blake*, Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., comdg.  
Address Key West, Fla.

Schooner *Eagle*, Ensign F. H. Sherman, U. S. N. Address  
Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C.

Schooner *Earnest*, Lieut. C. T. Force, U. S. N. Address  
Port Olympia, W. T.

Steamer *Gedney*, Lieut. F. A. Crosby, U. S. N., comdg.  
Address New Orleans, La.

Steamer *Hussey*, Lieut. Commander A. S. Snow, U. S. N., comdg.  
Steamer *M'Arthur*, Lieut. Edward D. Taussig, U. S. N., comdg.  
Address Navy Yard, N. Y.

Schooner *Palmarosa*, Lieut. W. G. Cutler, U. S. N., comdg.  
Address San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *Patterson*, Lieut. R. Clover, U. S. N., comdg.  
Address San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *Arago*, Lieut. G. C. Hanus, U. S. N., comdg.  
Address Charleston, S. C.

improve and strengthen the discipline of the Navy has been during three years in which I have the honor to be at the head of the Department, one of my principal aims. I sincerely regret that the only communication I have received from you has been a blow in the other direction."

*OUR LAST WORD FROM ADMIRAL PREBLE.*

For many years we have been indebted to Rear Admiral Geo. H. PREBLE, U. S. N., for valuable assistance in editing the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*. He was accustomed to send us each week whatever he found in the course of his reading which seemed to be adapted to our use, and these clippings were accompanied with timely hints and suggestions gathered from the store of a large and varied experience. In view of the Admiral's death, it is interesting to note the fact that the last envelope of excerpts which we received from him enclosed a letter from the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, containing two stories of the late JAMES HERMAN WARD, who was killed in the bombardment of Mathias Point June 27, 1861. The first story was of a dream, three times repeated, in which Mrs. WARD saw her husband was capsized from a small boat some distance from his vessel, and struggling for his life by holding on to the keel of the upturned boat. She also saw a small boat put out from the vessel, steer directly for her husband, but pass by and not return; again, in a little while, she saw in vision another small boat, manned for the rescue, approach the drowning officer, when this too, in a like manner, passed by and did not return. Again she saw a third boat similarly despatched; she saw it drawing nearer and nearer the drowning men (for now there appeared to be two), this also passed by them, but on returning picked up first the sailor, and then the husband, and both were taken safely on board their vessel. This, according to the story, was the exact reproduction of a scene actually occurring off the coast of Africa. The remainder of the article, which is most interesting in this connection, is as follows :

Some may explain this by clairvoyance, and Professor Coues's theory of Telepathy may meet the case, but will either explain the following narrative which I have from the same source, and which gives later occurrences in the history of the same office?

Very soon after our rebellion had opened, Capt. Ward was placed in command of the Potomac flotilla. His son Frederic, then a youth of 17 and a student in the New York College, requested his father's permission to accompany him, but was refused on account of the danger to which he would necessarily be exposed. That night Frederic dreamed that he saw his father on one of the decks of a vessel sitting on an old lounge, the very same one he had seen his father occupy on board the old *North Carolina*, receiving ship at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where Captain Ward was placed in command in 1867. He further saw his father in the attitude of removing his underwrapper and exhibiting a blood-red spot near the middle of his abdomen. The son was so greatly affected by this singular dream that he telegraphed his father for permission to come to Washington, but not receiving a reply the same dream recurred the two following nights in all its precise details. This so intensified his anxiety that he stood not upon the order of his going, but went at once. His father, being then in Washington, yielded consent, and took him with him in his gunboat. The Rebel batteries at Acqua Creek had been cannonaded and silenced by Commander Ward on May 31, and he was now proceeding to dislodge a battery which the Rebels were erecting at Mathias Point. Before active operations were begun the father placed his son in a sloop that was towed out of range of the enemy's fire. It was a brief space, however, before the signal went up to bring back the sloop. The son hastened with all speed to the presence of his father, whom he found sitting upon the same old lounge, upon the same deck and in the act of taking off his undershirt, all precisely as had been pictured in his several dreams—saw, too, the bright red spot on his stomach where a ball had entered, and in one hour the father was a corpse in the arms of his son. These facts were told me three years ago by a son of Commander Ward, for some years an artist of considerable merit, but for the last fifteen years an Episcopal clergyman of rare ability—Rev. Chas. W. Ward, of Florida.

Still another remarkable dream occurred in this family: Mrs. Ward and her son were travelling in Germany at the time of her husband's death, and at that very time she dreamed that he was killed. Such dreams as these seem but links in one continuous chain of psychological facts which have come down through all the ages, constraining the human mind to one conclusion—the demonstrated immortality of the soul, as was especially told by St. Augustine of Germanius, whose apparition "taught him that, as he could see with his eyes closed, by parity of reasoning he would find that when his bodily senses were extinct he would see and hear and feel with his spiritual body." Material bodies are separated by space, spiritual beings are not separated by space. "There is a natural body and there is a spiritual body."

JAMES B. SILEMAN.

Feb. 12, 1885.

Ex-Secretary CHANDLER wrote another letter to Rear Admiral CASE continuing his argument against the right of an officer to petition Congress. In the concluding paragraph he says: "to judiciously and wisely

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Having prepared the new law originally, and having worked assiduously, without reward, to secure its passage, I trust the Army will favor me with a fair share of its business, under this Act.

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**THE OLD AND THE NEW.**

"Kings are like stars—they rise and set."  
"A Prince, the moment he is crowned,  
Inherits every virtue sound  
As emblems of the sovereign power."

CHESTER A. ARTHUR closed his administration this week, as the last of a series of Republican Presidents, and amid general expression of approval of his conduct of public affairs from men of very different or antagonistic ways of thinking. Mr. ARTHUR entered upon office under circumstances of exceptional difficulty, and his administration, if it has not been brilliant, has been respectable and conservative. So far as the Army is concerned, it is to be regretted that much of the good opinion President ARTHUR had won from them was lost by his peculiar exercise of the power of appointment in the closing days of his term. Nor will the Navy, as they consider G. O. No. 332, as the parting blessing of the ARTHUR-CHANDLER régime, find occasion to altogether regret a change. Let us hope that the administration of military and naval affairs under our new secretaries may be all that the character and the declared purposes of their chief promises that it shall be. So far as the politics of an administration are concerned, it is emphatically true in the view of the Services that "that which is best administered is best." They are prepared to speak well of the bridge that carries them over. It is difficult to fix the responsibility for the disadvantages under which the Army and Navy have suffered because of antagonistic opinions at the White House and the Capitol. This is at an end, so far as the popular branch is concerned; unless, indeed, that body of politicians should fail to respond to the key note which their President has sounded in his inaugural address. As all the daily papers publish the brief inaugural of President CLEVELAND it is not necessary for us to reproduce it here. He expresses a high sense of the responsibilities of his office, declaring his purpose to engage every faculty and effort in the promotion of the welfare of the whole people; to limit public expenditures to the actual needs of the Government economically administered, and to secure the freedmen in the free exercises of their rights and privileges. On other topics President CLEVELAND says:

The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life, and the attention which is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of our vast territory, dictate the scrupulous avoidance of any departure from the foreign policy commanded by the history, the traditions and the prosperity of our Republic.

It is the policy of independence, favored by our position and defended by our known love of justice and by our power. It is the policy of peace suitable to our interests. It is the policy of neutrality, rejecting any share in foreign belligerencies and ambitions upon other continents, and repelling their intrusion here. It is the policy of Monroe and of Washington and Jefferson—"Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none." A due regard for the interests and prosperity of all the

people demand that our finances shall be established upon such a sound and sensible basis as shall secure the safety and confidence of business interests and make the wage of labor sure and steady, and that our system of revenue shall be so adjusted as to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, taking a due regard to the interests of capital invested and workingmen employed in American industries and preventing the accumulation of a surplus in the Treasury to tempt extravagance and waste. Care for the property of the nation, and for the needs of future settlers, require that the public domain should be protected from purloining schemes and unlawful occupation.

The conscience of the people demands that the Indians within our boundaries shall be fairly and honestly treated as wards of the Government, and their education and civilization promoted with a view to their ultimate citizenship; and that polygamy in the Territories, destructive of the family relation and offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world, shall be repressed. The laws should be rigidly enforced which prohibit the immigration of a servile class to compete with American labor, with no intention of acquiring citizenship and bringing with them and retaining habits and customs repugnant to our civilization.

The people demand reform in the administration of the Government and the application of business principles to public affairs. As a means to this end, civil service reform should be in good faith enforced. Our citizens have the right to protection from the incompetency of public employees who hold their places solely as the reward of partisan services, and from the corrupting influence of those who promise and the vicious methods of those who expect such rewards. And those who worthily seek public employment have the right to insist that merit, competency shall be recognized, instead of party subserviency or the surrender of honest political belief.

**CONGRESS AND THE NAVY.**

THERE is nothing more characteristic in the constitution of the mind, than the tenacity with which old traditions or old prejudices get rooted there. The gunboat mania with which the public mind has been afflicted so grievously ever since the formation of our Government, is still, it seems, as full of life and vigor as ever. We do not remember that Washington was once captured and the capital burned through a blind faith in the naval defence by gunboats. We forget the fact which every schoolboy should know—that if in 1861 the Government of the United States had held in its possession twelve ironclad corvettes, the civil war could not have lasted six months, and its terrible experience would have been avoided. And Congress, and more strange to say, the Senate, still harps on the tune of gunboats, and succeeded in securing in the naval bill an appropriation to build more gunboats. Much as this country requires a prompt beginning of a reconstruction of its Navy, it was devoutly to be hoped this measure would fail.

Senators of experience seem to become strangely confused in the presentation of figures to express the size of ships. Since computation is now based on tons of displacement, and not on tons of capacity, the figures are always misleading. It was proposed to build two or three more gunboats, and one of 800-tons displacement. It was with much trouble and earnestness that Senator MILLER, of California, induced Senator HALE to add a thousand tons to the largest craft named in his bill, so that one at least of these gunboats might be from five thousand to six thousand tons, instead of from four to five thousand. Such a ship, after all, would only be a third rate vessel, as classified by European navies.

Suppose this Government had under its command fifty gunboats, of what use would they be? Can gunboats form a line-of-battle? Can they, indeed, do any kind of sea fighting? They may be of some slight service in time of peace; but are we to build a navy for peace or for war? Clearly, if any more money is to be spent on a navy, it should be for war purposes, and not for gunboats, despatch-boats, yachts, and the like follies. Somewhere about 1872, there was an appropriation of eleven millions of dollars for increase of the Navy, and the country got one ship only out of it, and she is today the flagship in Asiatic waters. She was the only fighting ship we built, and one of precious few remaining.

If Senators would only visit the yacht Despatch, the glorious Tallapoosa, another pleasure boat, and, lastly, the new steel luxury called the Dolphin, and ask themselves if they call these a navy, or if more money should be sent down the contractor's pockets, for such stuff!

Either our Congressmen are culpably ignorant of this whole question, or perhaps, what is more true, there is a determination that no fighting ships shall be built at all. If so, the Boards of Trade of Oregon, San Francisco, New York, and the Chambers of Commerce all over the country, as well as the Real Estate Exchange, representing their billions of dollars, should speedily know it.

As was recently so well described in the New York Herald by even a mugwump, this country demands, and is in dead earnest in its demand, that

there be a navy of fighting cruisers, torpedo-boats, and ironclads built up, with all possible promptness, and not another dollar should be expended in gunboats, and yachts for Government official use. The people now demand ships and guns, and the new Administration must heed the unmistakable demand. Let this gunboat mania, or rather *superstition*, die the death, with other obsolete superstition, and the country will be the better for it.

#### CHANGES OF STATION.

THE exchange of stations of the Third and the Tenth Cavalry will probably be according to the usual custom; that is, each Troop of the Third will pack up and ship by rail to its new station from fifteen to twenty thousand pounds of ammunition, nails, horseshoes, spare carbines, lariats, picket pins, blankets, equipments, etc., all its sabres and belts, and all its revolvers, and on the arrival of these stores at their new stations the Tenth will re-ship them—or, what is the same thing, their duplicates—back by railway to the posts the Third originally shipped them from. Of course the railway is paid for carrying these articles twice over the same road. Each company and regimental headquarters will ship by rail all its return muster rolls, monthly returns, and records of the last thirty years, although they are never referred to, and duplicates of them are in Washington. Each regimental headquarters will ship, instead of exchanging, its printing press, type, etc., its office desks, office chairs, etc., etc.

In order to diminish the impediments of companies and regiments, post libraries were substituted for regimental and company libraries, for when troops are in the field or marching libraries can be of no use to them. In practice the latter still exist, and each company and regimental headquarters will probably ship five hundred pounds and upward of library books at the Government expense. These libraries injure the post libraries, for the council of administration do not care to purchase books for the post when they find the books they want in their company or regimental libraries. A company that charges every officer and soldier who does not belong to that company fifty cents a month for the privilege of reading the books in its company library is, of course, opposed to a post library, and its captain, when on the council of administration of the post, will hardly encourage a post library, as it would interfere with the revenue of his company.

When there are regiments that have served many years in the same locality and should be changed, why not secure the means for moving them oftener by cutting off unnecessary expenses?

The theory of transferring regiments is to give them a decided change in climate, surroundings, and duties, and it naturally follows that a regiment that has served in a hot climate should move to a colder climate, and one in a cold latitude replace one from a warmer zone. It is also a matter that concerns the health of the troops that the one going to the hot climate should arrive in the autumn, in order to become acclimated before the hot summer. Texas and Arizona are both warm climates.

As confession is said to be good for the soul it was, no doubt, a great relief to the overburdened conscience of Congress to be able, in the presence of the multitudes assembled to witness the close of its session, to throw dust and ashes upon its head, and through the mouth of the acting President of the Senate, make this humble confession of its misdeeds and transgressions. Said Mr. EDMUND in his vicarious character: "Perhaps it may not be improper for me to say that, in view of our recent experience, it may be doubted whether Congress can congratulate itself on being the best example of a legislative body, conducting its business with that deliberate and timely diligence which is the inseparable handmaid of wisdom and justice, as well in the making as in the administration of laws. It is, I think, an evil of large and growing proportion that measures of the greatest importance, requiring much time for proper examination and discussion in detail, are brought to our consideration so late that it is not possible to deal with them intelligently, and which we are tempted—overtempted, I fear—to enact into laws, in the hope that fortune, rather than

time, study, and reflection, will take care that the public suffer no detriment."

It has been so apparent to us from the first that little was to be expected from this Congress, that we have not thought it worth while to devote much space to the discussion of the various measures for the benefit of the Army and Navy which it has had under consideration. Such of these as did not become laws must be reintroduced, and opportunity is given to go carefully over the field, gather up the killed and wounded, and determine which of the measures presented to the Forty-eighth Congress are worthy of submission to the consideration of a new Congress and the favor of a new Administration.

WE congratulate the Army, and we congratulate Colonel MORROW, on the fact that the Court-martial of which Major General SCHOFIELD was president, put no worse construction than they did upon the action with reference to Colonel MORROW's pay account, which has made this officer, as well as the Army, the target for so much unpleasant and hostile criticism. The Court acquit Col. MORROW of all intention to defraud the United States or any of the parties to whom his pay accounts were conveyed, though they hold him to responsibility for an improper use of these accounts. The truth is, the transaction was one which would in civil life have passed without remark, and the fact that it has been the subject of a Court-martial, ending in an infliction of punishment, is only proof of the higher standard which govern the military service. It was shown recently that a high official of the City Government of New York was accustomed to use duplicate pay accounts for coming months to raise money; and though the fact was mentioned in the daily papers, the comments on the fact were of the mildest type as compared with the fierce savagery which characterized their comments on the Morrow case.

IN the House on Saturday last, Mr. THOMAS and Mr. COX rose to a question of personal privilege, and apologized to Col. T. L. CASEY, U. S. A., for giving to Captain DAVIS the credit for the foundation of the Washington Monument, at the expense of Col. CASEY. The following letters explaining the case were read:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27, 1885.

SIR: Will you pardon my calling your attention to the following letter of Captain G. W. Davis, published in the *National Republican* of this city March 4, 1880? It was written and given to the public without any knowledge of mine:

"ENGINEER OFFICE, WASHINGTON MONUMENT,  
Washington, D. C., March 3, 1880.

"SIR: In your issue of to-day I have read an anonymous contribution on the Washington Monument. Your correspondent has fallen into an error on one point when he states the work of strengthening the foundation is in progress under the charge of Capt. Geo. W. Davis, United States Army, aided by competent assistants." I beg to correct this statement, by saying that Col. Thomas L. Casey, Corps of Engineers, is the officer in charge, and his designs for strengthening the foundation are being followed. I am connected with this work as assistant engineer. Please give publicity to this correction.

"Very respectfully, etc.,

"GEORGE W. DAVIS,

"Captain, 14th Inf.

To the EDITOR of the *National Republican*.  
The Washington Monument has been substantially completed in accordance with my designs and project as contained in Miscellaneous Document No. 7, House of Representatives, Forty-fifth Congress, third session.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,  
Colonel, Corps of Engineers.  
Hon. JOHN R. THOMAS, House of Representatives.

IN reporting the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill the Senate Committee on Appropriations moved to strike out

Fifteen thousand dollars of which sum may be used for the purchase of a site near Atlanta, Ga., for the erection thereon of a ten-company post.

So as to make the clause read:

For the construction of buildings at and the enlargement of such military posts as in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be necessary, \$165,000.

Mr. BROWN explained that this would prevent the expenditure of any portion of the money at the military post at Atlanta for the reason that it confines the appropriation to the construction of buildings or the enlargement of a military post. The lease having expired and the old barracks having been given up the object is to purchase a proper site for the location of the barracks that they may be built upon it. "There are troops," he said, "kept at either Charleston or New Orleans every winter; and on account of the healthfulness of Atlanta they are transferred to Atlanta in the summer season. For the last three summers they have been kept near Atlanta in their tents, there being no other provision made for them. The War Department thinking

that the proper location for them, has transferred them there even without any buildings, and has kept them there during each of the last three summers."

Letters from General SHERMAN and Secretary LINCOLN were read to show the necessity for the appropriation, and the amendment was rejected 18 yeas to 33 nays. The following amendment to the bill was also reported:

And the Secretary of War is authorized, in his discretion, to detail for the service in the Signal Corps not to exceed five commissioned officers, exclusive of the 2d Lieutenants of the Signal Corps authorized by law, and of two officers lately serving in the Arctic seas.

An amendment was also inserted to continue the joint commission, consisting of three Senators and three Representatives, to consider the present organizations of the Signal Service, Geological Survey, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department.

THE Secretary of the Navy asked \$159,340.80 to complete the new naval cruisers and dispatch boat; \$75,357.23 under construction and repair—\$83,983.57 under steam engineering. Also for \$197,757 for completing the ordnance for the new steel cruisers. In his letter asking for this last appropriation the Secretary says: "Amounts from the general appropriation of \$1,200,000, which were allotted to the Bureau of Ordnance, were in fact used to pay instalments due on the contracts under the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and while for the next year the Bureau of Ordnance made its estimates on the assumption that the amounts allotted were in reserve for its use, yet the Bureau of Construction and Repair did not make its estimates on the assumption of any retransfer of amounts from that Bureau to the Bureau of Ordnance. The result was that the estimates on which the appropriations for furnishing the cruisers were made were accidentally submitted at \$197,757 less than they should have been."

REAR ADMIRAL EDWARD T. NICHOLS, U. S. N., passed from the active to the retired list on Sunday last, March 1, after a distinguished and honorable service of forty-eight years and a few months. During the war he was actively engaged, and soon after its close he attained the rank of captain. He was commissioned rear admiral Feb. 25, 1878.

RUSSIA seems inclined to avail herself of the opportunity offered by England's embarrassments by making demands concerning the disputed Afghan frontier which cannot be conceded. At last accounts the Russians were advancing their outposts in the neighborhood of Penjeh, by which is probably meant Kila Panjah, on the Oxus, at the entrance to the Tirico, or Rich Pass over the Hindoo Kush. This is one of the passes of which a recent English writer, Major HOLDICH, R. E., says: "It is clear we can no longer hold Hindoo Kush, between the Bamian or Irah and the Baroghé Passes, as a formidable barrier except during a few months in the year, when most of the passes are snowbound. The altitude of the main watershed is less than has been supposed, and the passes across it are many of them surprisingly easy." Major HOLDICH further says: "Amongst those who have most deeply studied the temper and quality of Indian troops, and who best understand the erratic and distorted notions about British rule in India entertained by the great mass of the Indian people, who are only very partially represented by the soldiery—as well as the nature of our internal alliances with great Indian chiefs, commanding powerful native armies—the conviction is strong that if India is ever again to be fought for by us it must be *beyond our frontier*, and not on Indian soil. History must not be allowed to repeat itself again on any field of Paniput. Asiatics are ever apt to cast in their lot with the advancing side rather than with the waiting one. They do not understand waiting tactics now any better than they did in the days of ALEXANDER."

A Times special correspondent at Belamurghale says that when the Russians, General KOMAROFF and Colonel ALIKHANOFF, turned their attention to Penjeh, the report spread quickly throughout Afghanistan that a large body of Russian cavalry was advancing. The garrison at Penjeh was at once supplied with ammunition, and they prepared to resist the Russians. The Afghans, the correspondent avers, were frenzied with joy at the prospect of war and chance to become religious martyrs. Gen. KOMA-

**BORF**, probably influenced by the conduct of the Afghans, apparently changed his intention and remained at Pukilhatum. Thence he sent Col. ALIKHANOFF, with 250 cavalrymen, toward Penjeh. Alikhanoff halted in sight of Penjeh, but when he found that the Turkomans there did not revolt against the garrison he sent an insulting letter to the Afghan commander and then returned to Merv.

The House by concurrence with the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill fixed the number of ensigns at 191, naval constructors and assistant naval constructors at ten each; they accepted the Senate refusal to make an appropriation for car tickets, in spite of the warning that officers would take carriages instead of the cars; they refused to accept the other Senate amendments, and the bill had to go to a new conference. The compromise bill, as agreed upon by the two Houses, makes no provision for the completion of the *New York* or the monitors, omits the appropriation for ERICSSON'S *Destroyer*, and abolishes the Advisory Board, so far as the control over the new ships is concerned, which is given to the Secretary of the Navy. The Senate amendments, providing for two cruisers of about 4,000 tons each, one heavy gunboat of about 1,600 tons, and one light gunboat of 750 tons are retained, and \$500,000 for their armament is appropriated. The House receded from its amendment providing for a 6,000 ton cruiser. In connection with the defeat of the appropriation for the purchase of the *Destroyer* the following letter of instructions from Captain ERICSSON to his agent in Washington, is of interest:

The printed letters addressed to Messrs. Cox and Cameron, together with the letter showing that the vessel, armament, and machinery are in complete working order, ready for service, furnish all the information on the subject needed by members of the Naval and Appropriation Committees.

I strongly object to the presentation of communications from private individuals urging the purchase of the *Destroyer*, which tend to place me in a false position with reference to the proposed disposal of the vessel. I need no favor from the Nation; but the defenceless cities on the seaboard need the protection which the *Destroyer's* submarine artillery affords.

The idea of purchasing the vessel originated with Admiral Porter, whose practical knowledge on the subject and great experience in naval warfare induced him to recommend the purchase as the only means of thoroughly testing the capabilities of the defensive system which unquestionably is the most effective for protecting the seaports of the Union.

The appropriations for bringing home the bodies of naval officers and for the publication of professional papers failed. \$10,000 was given for special ocean surveys, \$21,000 for steel guns and \$80,000 for the completion and public test of two large calibre breechloaders. The proviso directing the manner of the test was stricken out.

CAPTAIN STANHOPE E. BLUNT'S work "Instructions in Rifle and Carbine Firing for the United States Army," to which we have heretofore referred has been approved by the Secretary of War, and this week we are in receipt of advance sheets from the publishers, SCRIBNER'S Sons, New York City. It is a volume in handy form of 342 pages, which include a copious index, forms of blanks, tables of fire, interspersed with numerous plates, and is fully up to the present requirements of rifle practice. We reserve an extended notice of the book for a future week.

We are much obliged to the Publishing Committee of the Military Service Institution for the invitation they have extended to us to take down *verbatim* and publish the papers read before the Institution. As they have objected, and continue to object, to our printing papers from copies furnished to us by the authors, perhaps the Committee will be kind enough to point out the distinction which exists in their minds between such a publication and the publication of a "*verbatim* report." The only difference that we have ever discovered was that the stenographic report, being a mere following of sounds, is less correct. The Committee is mistaken in supposing that we have any desire to publish all their papers. Our space does not permit us to insert articles that appear in full elsewhere. In some few instances the authors of papers read

before the Institution have desired, through our columns, to instruct a class of readers not otherwise to be approached, and for that reason have consented to furnish us with copies of their papers. General FRY, who is a most fair-minded man, when he stops to consider, will find that he has placed himself in a false position in saying that he is willing that we should publish "*verbatim* reports" of such papers, while he is not willing we should print from copies furnished by the courtesy of their authors, and not at the expense of the Institution.

It may perhaps help to make this matter clear if we say frankly that if the MSS. of the Institution were freely put at our disposal we should not be able to make room for one in ten of them. It is for this reason that we have given what encouragement we could to the Journal of the Institution, as a means of presenting valuable papers that might not otherwise find publication. The calls upon us by one of the Publication Committee of the Institution for notice have been frequent, and have always been cheerfully responded to, and what we have to complain of, so far as we do complain, is not that we are not furnished with papers we cannot possibly publish, but that there has been an interference which seemed to us unnecessary, and not altogether courteous, between us and gentlemen who were disposed to exercise their undoubted right to furnish us with copies of papers read before the Institution.

AN enthusiastic admirer writes that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is "the best paper in the world." If put upon our honor we should be forced to acknowledge that the JOURNAL is a good paper, but to assert that it is the best in the world assumes such a knowledge of mundane sheets as we do not possess—so, modesty aside, we are not prepared to admit this proposition; yet courtesy to a friend, and especially to one who shows himself so intelligent and well informed, forbids that we should contradict him without presenting proof to the contrary, and this we are unable to do.

THE Court-martial for the trial of ex-Surgeon-General WALES meets at the Navy Department Feb. 9, the detail being Rear Admiral SIMPSON, Commodores LUCE, YOUNG and BRAINE, Captains WEAVER, McCANN and FITZHUGH, Medical Directors SUDWARDS, SHIPPEN, BROWNE and TAYLOR and Pay Directors FULTON and MAY; Judge Advocate, Lieutenant LEMLY, assisted by Hon. A. H. CROGIN, special counsel of Government. Captain FITZHUGH was substituted for Commodore SEMMES, originally ordered. The charges are "culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty" and "neglect of duty," with sixty-three specifications under the first charge and one under the second.

THE physicians attending General D. B. SACKET, U. S. A., have given up hope of his recovery, but thinks he may live about a week. The amputation of his toe has resulted in blood poisoning. His family have been notified to prepare for the worst.

BECAUSE of the changes occurring March 4, we give this week a list of the military authorities at Washington. Its appearance calls attention to the fact that Mr. CLEVELAND enters upon the office of Commander-in-Chief with one of his immediate subordinates at the head of a bureau of the War Department under suspension for twelve years and another under arrest and awaiting trial by Court-martial.

THE Senate conferees on the General Deficiency bill had a very hard struggle to retain its amendment making appropriation of \$290,538.36 for the GRAHAM mileage claims, but were finally successful.

THE orders promulgating the sentences of Courts-martial in the cases of Lieutenants ENGLISH, 17th Infantry, and J. R. PIERCE, 24th Infantry, were issued on Friday. Lieutenant ENGLISH was tried for absence without leave and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in maintaining a public intimacy with an improper woman, and Lieutenant PIERCE for duplication of pay accounts. Both are dismissed, to take effect March 11. The case of Lieut. J. S. JOUETT, 10th Cavalry, tried for irregu-

larities in the disbursement of public funds will come before President CLEVELAND. The sentence is understood to be dismissal.

ALL the Navy nominations sent to the Senate during the session, which closed March 4, were confirmed except Lieutenant (junior grade) D. L. WILSON to be lieutenant and Ensign H. T. MAYO to be lieutenant. No objection was made to their confirmation, but they were reported from the committee too late for action. They will be sent in again during the present session.

The Senate before it adjourned confirmed all the Army nominations, except that of Lieut. SIMPSON, 3d Cavalry, to Captain, and that of 2d Lieut. MORGAN to 1st Lieutenant, consequent upon it.

IN view of the confusion attending the adjournment of Congress and the change of Administration at Washington, we prefer to wait until another week before summing up the results of the Congressional session just closed. We shall next week publish the Army and Navy Appropriation bills as they were finally passed.

IN a proclamation dated February 28, President ARTHUR called an extra session of the Senate, to meet on the 4th of March, at noon.

MAJOR C. W. RAYMOND, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., writes an excellent and exhaustive letter, to the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, of Feb. 27, in regard to the qualifications and service of the Engineer Corps of the Army, with regard to the public works of the nation, so far as the officers of the corps are responsible for their initiation and conduct.

AN organization, to be known as "The United States Regular Army Veterans," was formed in New York at a meeting held on Sunday in Lincoln Hall. The object is the mutual protection and aid of its members.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The following officers will report for duty at the Military Academy, Aug. 28, 1885:

Capt. Francis V. Greene, Corps of Engineers.

1st Lieut. Geo. L. Anderson, 4th Art.

2d Lieut. William P. Evans, 19th Inf.

2d Lieut. Clarence P. Townsley, 4th Art.

They will on that date relieve Major Stanton, Corps of Engrs., 1st Lieuts. Ezra B. Fuller, 7th Cav., Douglas A. Howard, Ord. Dept., Leonard A. Lovering, 4th Inf., 2d Lieut. Edward E. Gayle, 2d Art. Major Stanton will report by letter to Chief of Engrs. Lieut. Howard will report by letter to Chief of Ordnance. Regimental officers will join their respective regiments July 1, 1885. Lt. Quincy O. M. Gillmore, 8th Cav., on being relieved will join his regiment.

2d Lieut. Richard B. Paddock, 13th Infantry is transferred to the 8th Cav., with rank in Cavalry arm from Aug. 5, 1882. He will join Troop D, Fort Stanton, New Mexico.

2d Lieut. R. W. Young, 5th Art., is detailed temporarily as Judge Advocate, Dept. East.

During the suspension of Brig. Gen. W. B. Hazen, Capt. S. M. Mills, 5th Art., will take charge of the Chief Signal Office.

Surgeon Charles C. Byrne is relieved from order directing him to report for duty in the Dept. Platte and on expiration of his leave will report for duty Dept. East.

Ast. Surg. Henry I. Raymond is assigned to duty in the Dept. of California.

Lieut. Luther R. Hare, 7th Cav., will report for duty to Brig. Gen. Terry until the final adjournment of the Hazen Court.

Judge Advocate Ass. B. Gardiner, is temporarily detached from Headquarters Division Atlantic, and will take station in New York City while performing special duties under Secretary of War.

Capt. Wm. B. Pease, 9th Inf., is granted sick leave for six months with permission to go beyond sea.

The sick leave of Jos. Y. Porter, Ast. Surgeon, is further extended fourteen days.

A G. C. M. will meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., March 10. Detail: Capt. Joseph T. Haskell, R. I. Eskridge, 1st Lieuts. Orlando L. Wieting, Charles H. Heyl, 2d Lieuts. Wm. A. Nichols, Edwin P. Pendleton, Wm. H. Allaire, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. E. B. Bolton, 3d Inf. J. A. (S. O. 48, D. East, March 6.)

Capt. Julian V. Weir will proceed to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. and report to 1st Lieut. J. E. Sawyer, 5th Art., J. A., G. C. M., as witness in the case of Sergt. Robert C. Powell, Bat. M, 5th Art. (S. O. 48, D. East, March 6.)

A G. C. M. will meet at Fort Monroe, Va., March 10. Detail: Major Le Rhett L. Livingston, 4th Art.; Captain C. A. Alligood, M. S. K., Q. M. D.; Assistant Surgeon S. G. Cowdrey, M. D.; Captains J. H. Calef, 2d Art., J. M. Ingalls, 1st Art., James Chester, 3d Art., Charles Morris, 5th Art., and Frank E. Nye, Sub. Dept., and 1st Lieut. A. G. Tassin, 12th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Tasker A. Bliss, 1st Art., J. A. (S. O. 48, D. East, March 6.)

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Major Harvey E. Brown, Surgeon, Jackson Barracks, La. (S. O. 48, D. East, March 6.)

At a recent public dinner a clergyman asked his right-hand neighbor of which sect he was a member. The reply seemed to preclude further discussion. It was, "I am a reporter."

## RECENT DEATHS.

It is with a sense of personal bereavement that we record the death of Rear Admiral George Henry Preble, U. S. Navy, which occurred suddenly, at his residence in Boston on the 1st of March. He was not only a friend, but, as we have shown in another article, to some extent a co-worker with us. The delight of his leisure as a retired officer of the Navy was in conveying to others the information he had spent a lifetime of study in acquiring, and our readers have been more indebted to him than they know. Besides the constant contributions to the periodical press, in which he took pleasure, Admiral Preble was the author of several works, the latest and most elaborate of which were "The History of the Flag" and his "History of Steam Engineering." He was born in Portland, Me., February 25, 1816, and was the inheritor of naval traditions, his father, Captain Enoch King, being a brother of Commodore Preble. His grandfather, Gen. Jedediah Preble, was also a mariner in his youth, though he afterwards took military service as Captain in Waldo's regiment in 1746 and rose to the rank of Brigadier-General Oct. 27, 1774, declining a further promotion to Major-General, offered him by the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, on account of his age. In 1777 General Preble was Judge of the C. C. P. and State Senator in 1780. Among Admiral Preble's works was a history of the Preble family, and genealogy was one of the studies in which he found recreation.

Preble entered the Navy as Midshipman October 10, 1835, and made his first cruise in the frigate *United States*, of the Mediterranean Squadron, and his last active duty was in command of the South Pacific Station, 1877-8, his retirement occurring Feb. 25, 1878. Within the period included between these two dates he served on almost every duty pertaining to his profession. He was in the Florida expedition, 1841-2; next circumnavigated the world, 1843-5, taking ashore during this cruise the first American force ever landed in China. He served in the Gulf of Mexico during the war with Mexico, participating in the surrender of Alvarado and the siege of Vera Cruz. Between 1848 and 1861 he served on the Coast Survey, next in the *St. Lawrence* to carry contributions to the World's Fair, London; was on the Japan Expedition, 1853-6, and did service against the pirates in Chinese waters which commanded the thanks of the English authorities. He surveyed the harbor of Kealung, Formosa, and assisted in the survey of the harbors of Jeddo and Hokodadi and prepared sailing directions for Shanghai, so extensively published. He was L. H. Inspector 1856-7; at the Navy-yard, Charlestown, Mass., 1857-9, and Executive of the Narragansett, Pacific Station, 1860-61.

In January 1862 he took command of the *Katahdin*, and reporting to Farragut March 20, participated in the capture of New Orleans and the subsequent operations in the Mississippi up to Grand Gulf. Aug. 4, 1862, he was transferred to the command of the *Oneida*, which was four days later purposely run into and sunk by the steamboat *Lewis T. Whiteman*, whose captain was sent in irons to New Orleans. Commissioned as commander July 16, 1862, his unsuccessful attempt to capture the Confederate cruiser *Oreeta (Florida)* resulted in a Court-martial and his summary dismissal. The captain of the *Oreeta* testified to Preble's promptness and skill on the occasion of his attempt to run the blockade, and that his superior speed alone saved him. The injustice of the dismissal was subsequently made apparent, and Preble was restored to his position as commander and given the command of the *St. Louis*, which he joined at Lisbon and went on a cruise after Confederate ravers. His old enemy, the *Florida*, again escaped him at Madeira, running out without waiting to finish taking coal, to take advantage of a calm on which the *St. Louis* was helpless. He was subsequently in command of the Fleet Brigade Nov. 24, 1864, to April 6, 1865, which co-operated so gallantly with General Sherman in his approach to the coast. He next took command of the *State of Georgia*, with which he rescued six or seven hundred passengers from the wrecked steamship *Golden Rule* near Aspinwall. His next service was at the Boston Yard 1865-8, and then as Chief of staff N. Pacific Squadron 1868. He commanded the flagship *Pensacola* 1868-70, was commissioned captain March 16, 1867, and given command of the Naval Rendezvous, Boston, and commodore Nov. 2, 1871, commanding the Philadelphia Yard 1873-5. He was on special duty 1876, and was commissioned Rear Admiral Sept. 30, 1876. After his retirement in 1878 Admiral Preble lived quietly at his home in Boston, but his active intellect was never at rest, and the numerous literary contributions to which we have referred gave constant testimony to this fact. His delight was in the gathering and compilation of historical and statistical information, and in criticism and comments upon subjects relating to the profession to which his life had been directed. One of the last contributions with which he favored us was a

protest against Secretary Chandler's G. O. No. 332, published on page 584 of the *JOURNAL* of Feb. 21, entitled "The Right of Petition," and signed "E Pluribus Unum."

The funeral took place at Portland, Me., on Thursday, March 5, from the Old Stone Church of the First Parish, and was largely attended.

CAPTAIN EDWIN POLLOCK, U. S. Army, who was retired only a few weeks ago for disability, died at Cheyenne, Wyo., Feb. 24. At the outbreak of the war he went to the front as a private of Co. F, 25th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and on the 5th of August, 1861, was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 9th U. S. Infantry; promoted 1st Lieutenant, December 31, 1862, and Captain April 20, 1864. He served as Regimental Quartermaster from September 1, 1863, until he obtained his company. He was retired from active service February 8, 1885. The cause of death is stated to be as follows: On the night of Feb. 24, Captain Pollock, stopping at the Inter-Ocean Hotel, Cheyenne, started up the stairs to his room in the third story. When nearly at the top of the first landing he missed his footing, or stumbled in some way, and fell. Eye-witnesses say that he turned completely around and fell with his back towards the bannisters, at the curve in the stairs just below the second story, and going completely over the rail struck on the floor below. Major Lord, U. S. A., and other officers who happened to be in the city, were notified, and everything was done for the injured man that skill could accomplish, but without avail, and he died at 2 A. M., Feb. 25. The remains were escorted with due Military ceremony to the railroad depot, Cheyenne, Feb. 26, and conveyed for interment to Harrisburg, Pa., where two unmarried sisters of the deceased reside. Another sister is the wife of Major C. H. Carlton, 3d Cavalry.

Mrs. ELIZA BLAINE WALKER, wife of Major Robert C. Walker, U. S. A., retired, and sister of the Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, died at Baltimore, Md., early on the morning of March 2. The funeral services took place in Baltimore, March 3, after which the remains were taken to Brownsville, Pa., for interment in the family burial lot of the Blaine family. The bereaved husband, Major Walker, and several friends of the family accompanied the remains. While Cleveland was being inaugurated Mr. Blaine was at Baltimore burying his sister. The *New York Tribune* says: "Eliza Blaine was older than her brother. She married one of his schoolmates. Mr. Blaine followed the general community and his Presbyterian forefathers into the kirk, but his sister went up the mountain at Brownsville to the stone Roman Catholic church, and made her communion there. In that faith she lived and died, and brought up her children. The day on which Blaine was to have been inaugurated if he had been successful in the election was turned into mourning when his sister lay dead."

GENERAL SHERMAN has written the following to a friend in regard to General Chas. R. Woods, U. S. A., who died last week: "During the period of his life to which we naturally turn when war tested the man, he was near me all the time, and in almost every battle from Vicksburg to Bentonville his name stands prominent among the bravest and best. Naturally of great physical strength, a genial, generous temperament, a well balanced judgment strengthened by the best instruction, he became a typical soldier and commander, and above all he possessed the high quality of military prescience and coup d'œil which gained for him the title of General. I always knew wherever he was there could be no mistakes, and that all would be done at the time and in the manner required."

MR. JOHN TUCKER, who was Assistant Secretary of War under President Lincoln, died at Philadelphia, March 2. From 1861 to the close of the war he gave the assistance of his valuable experience and vigorous personal efforts in superintending the transportation of troops by rail or water. He attended personally to the shipment of McClellan's Army in its retreat from the Peninsula to the West, and also performed effective work of the same kind in the West. When Norfolk was captured he was at Gen. Wool's headquarters, looking after the movement of McClellan's Army.

MRS. LINDLEY, mother of the wife of Colonel Jas. M. Moore, U. S. Army, died at Fort Snelling, Minn., Feb. 24, aged seventy-three. The remains were taken to La Salle, Ills., for interment. The funeral services took place at Fort Snelling, February 26, from the quarters of Colonel Moore. There was a profusion of flowers, and the large attendance of the friends and acquaintances of the deceased testified better than words to the high esteem in which she was held and the sympathy felt by those bereft by her death.

MR. THEODORE MASMORE, one of the Defenders of

Baltimore in the War of 1812, died at Rayville, Md. February 24, in his ninetieth year.

THE father of Mrs. Randolph, wife of Major W. F. Randolph, U. S. A., of Fort Hamilton, died this week.

## GEN. GRANT AND THE IDAHO LEGISLATURE

PLEASSED with the generous action of the Idaho Legislature in their treatment of his old comrade, Gen. Grant, Gen. Brisbin, after the passage of resolutions unanimously requesting that Grant be placed on the retired list of the Army, gave the Legislature a great feast. With reference to this the Idaho Statesman says:

General James S. Brisbin and his amiable and accomplished wife entertained the Executive and Legislative branches of the Territorial government on Saturday afternoon at the Barracks. The entire party was taken up in sleighs from the Oldland Hotel, and a salute was fired in honor of the visit, beginning as soon as the gate was passed and closing when the last man dismounted. The various departments were visited and inspected and found to be in splendid condition. After the examination came the banquet, over which the genial and gentle hostess and her lovely daughter presided. The feast was a famous one. There were salads and sauces, pates and pies, fowls and farces, cakes and outlets, hams and haunches, sandwiches and succulencies, potatoes and potations, and other toothsome tidbits too numerous to mention. Several hours were spent in a joyous and edifying way, and then all departed, highly elated over the jolly good time they had participated in, to the music of the sunset bugles and gun and the merry jingle of the sleigh bells and the joyous shouts of "Vive la Brisbin."

The Legislature passed the resolution which follows:

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the people of Idaho, deeply sympathizing with General U. S. Grant in his misfortune, and remembering with gratitude his eminent services to his country in times of great public danger, do respectfully memorialize the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, to take up and pass at their present session a bill restoring General Grant to his rank as General in the United States Army and providing for his retirement from active service on the full pay and rank of a General.

This resolution was passed in response to an earnest appeal by General Brisbin in which he sets forth General Grant's present condition, and the country's obligation to him for his distinguished services. In this appeal General Brisbin said:

How much have we forgotten? Before Grant was 45 years old he had engaged in two wars, captured 500 cannon, more than 100,000 prisoners, a quarter of a million of small arms, redeemed over 50,000 square miles of territory from hostile rule, reopened the Mississippi River to the commerce of the world and freed twenty-seven cities. Before he was 50 he had crushed the rebellion in the East, re-established the authority of the Union over a territory larger than France, taken 200 battle flags, scores of cannon, thousands upon thousands of prisoners and hundreds of thousands of small arms. At the close of the war he might have been anything he pleased, but he modestly returned to the capital of the nation, disbanded his army and laid his sword at the feet of Congress to become a private citizen. The history of the whole world furnishes but one other example of such humility and greatness, and he, too, was an American—George Washington.

Some people have assumed to say that General Grant was merely a fortunate man, that at but few times in his life has he exhibited marked abilities, but this is not true. If it were true, why did not some of our hundred Generals capture Vicksburg? Why did not some one of the commanders of the Army of the Potomac drive Lee out of Richmond? Why did not some other man of the hundred great men at the capital during the impeachment trial calm the storms of human passion and give confidence and stability to the country? No, Grant was a great man, really a very great man, and saved his country. What Washington established—Grant with his mighty sword preserved to us and our children—and when he is dead the names of Washington and Grant will stand side by side in marble and brass and fill every niche of our country's fame to the latest posterity. The world will know us better through the names of these two men than all the men who have lived before them or are likely to follow after them.

(Washington Correspondent Boston Advertiser.)

## THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

The pivotal fact of to-day is the wide breach already apparent between what may be called the decency and the bummers of the Democratic party. Not that the former class is any less partisan, but it means to deserve the public confidence; while the bummers start out as if they had the signal for one vast political orgy and loot. To Cleveland's credit be it said, he not only adheres to the former idea, he leads it. I am telling what is within my own personal knowledge, in saying that the best men in the Democracy, including several who are to be in the Cabinet, looked forward with very little satisfaction to Cleveland's administration. They expected a weak and flabby set of cheap politicians to control him. They spoke of him as an accident. The events of the winter have undeceived them. To-day they are his admirers. Mr. Bayard and Mr. Lamar, in going into the Cabinet, are both taking an unpleasant step. Each would prefer to stay where he is. But they will do it as a duty. If they could see a path of escape at this late day, their declinations would be forthcoming. But they have found in Cleveland a determination to give the country an honest, respectable administration. He realizes as well as they that it will raise up for him a formidable opposition in his own party. Against that impending storm he calls upon them to give him the support of their character and confidence.

The two men, outside of Daniel Manning, who have been in his entire confidence, and upon whose advice he proposes to rely, are Lamar and Bayard. The rest are heard, while these three are to be recognized and treated as confidants. Early in the winter the two Senators were invited to Albany; Cleveland told them what he wanted to accomplish, and they agreed to go into the Cabinet. Everything that has happened since was with their knowledge and advice.

(From the Boston Courier.)

Errors have their peculiarities as well as other people. They practice and inculcate brevity, which is a virtue. They are absent-minded, which is a failing. It is not strange, then, that one should send a note to his lady-love like the following: "Dearest, I have carefully analyzed the feeling I entertain for you, and the result is substantially as follows: I adore you! Will you be mine? Answer." Then, after a moment of thought, he added in a dreamy, absent way: "Write only on one side of the paper. Write plainly and give real name, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith."

## GUNS AND FORTIFICATIONS.

The Fortification bill was the subject of debate in the House on Saturday last. In explanation of the bill Mr. Hancock said :

Many millions of dollars have been used up by the Army and Navy without any profitable results to the Government, and I for one believe, and the majority of the Committee on Appropriations agree with me, that it would be better instead of going on making appropriations and spending money in fruitless efforts—efforts which amount to nothing as far as the necessary armament of war is concerned—to determine upon some plan and ascertain if possible what character of large ordnance can be made here which would be of a character suitable to us in the event of a war, and the like with reference to our seacoast defences as to what fortifications would be necessary and the manner in which they should be constructed. To accomplish that purpose, Mr. Chairman, we have simply to follow the course which has been pursued by all of the great military powers of Europe, which we do in this bill, in attempting to form a board with authority to take into consideration the question of construction; in fact to consider the whole subject and to apply practical and thorough tests to the various kinds of ordnance up to all large sizes as those of 12-inch calibre, and subject them to such tests as would determine their fitness for us in warfare. . . . There is also a provision in the bill with reference to a uniform calibre of gun in all the branches of the Service. At present in the Army and the Navy there is no uniformity in calibre. For some reason, which it is not necessary now to undertake to discover, the Army have adopted the even numbers, and consequently have guns of 6, 8, 10 inches and so on in calibre, all of even numbers; while on the other hand the Navy have 7, 9, 11, 13, etc., odd numbers. One of the great inconveniences arising from this difference, and an inconvenience not existing anywhere else on the face of the earth, especially among such nations as those we may without shame or blush look to for instruction in this respect, and whose rule in this regard is a uniformity of calibre which we may safely follow, is that now in the United States an officer in the Navy cannot without instruction or experience handle guns of the Army, and vice versa an officer of the Army cannot without previous training and experience handle guns of the Navy. Another difficulty is that the ammunition for one class of guns will not do for the others. If the ammunition of one falls short, although the other may have a superfluity it cannot be used to supplement the requirements of the other even in resisting an attack.

I do not think gentlemen need to disturb their souls by reason of the danger of Krupp coming over here and taking a contract to make these guns, and thereby depriving the American people of the advantage and the glory of supplying their own wants in this particular by their own productions. Why, sir, at the rate proposed to be paid, you could head him off by the tariff you would impose, so that he could not sell his guns for sufficient to pay the duty on them. No one supposes there is any purpose to go outside of this country to procure these guns. The idea is to develop our own resources, and to do that in antagonism to this club which exists here and which is always found arrayed against every great individual enterprise that is proposed—I mean the Army and Navy. Sir, if I had the power (as unfortunately I have not the power to do a great many things I would like to do), I would abolish both of those institutions before the sun went down. [Laughter.] I would abolish the Military Academy at West Point and the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

We pay large sums annually to graduate young men at these institutions, and yet now, when we have gone far into a century of their existence, we find that they have not graduated a single engineer of national repute—not one; and when the clouds of war gathered over this country (which can never be alluded to with any pleasure) where did you find your generals to lead your armies to victory? Everybody knows that they were not found in the ranks of the Army or in the service of the Government at that time.

Mr. Joseph D. Taylor—How about Gen. Lee?

Mr. Hancock—Oh, he led his army the other way.

Mr. Joseph D. Taylor—But he was a graduate of West Point all the same.

Mr. Hancock—Mr. Chairman, we are graduating young men at those institutions so rapidly that we cannot find places for them. Of course there is nothing more delightful to them than to graduate there and get their diplomas and get their commissions and draw their pay, and then devote themselves to leading the German, in the matter of which they are said to attain a very high degree of proficiency [laughter], and whenever any proposition out of the ordinary rut is brought up, this Army and Navy club comes forward to oppose it.

Mr. Hall said : "I wish to say to the House on both sides that in my judgment the bills on fortifications, which we have been passing for the last ten years here in Congress, have been of no practical benefit to the United States. We do not give money enough to enable us to manufacture anything in this country that can be called a gun of large calibre."

Mr. Rosecrans said : "It is not at all certain we have reached conclusions that can be depended upon as to the usefulness of steel for heavy guns. It is quite certain that while other metals, even cast iron, may answer when used for light guns, yet heavy guns made even of steel may fail. It is not to be assumed, therefore, that we ought to launch out at once upon large expenditures for this purpose when we know the Chief of Engineers has testified that we cannot successfully prepare for the manufacture of steel guns, now supposed to be as good as can be gotten, without the expenditure of many millions of dollars and of from eight to ten years. If we were to-day to make such expenditures as are proposed in the substitute bill, we would be simply spending money. It seems to me far better for Congress to secure a clear, comprehensive summary of the results of the experience of other nations, and after getting this information to determine what we had better do—what plans can be adopted most economically and successfully."

Mr. Reed said on the other side :

The first thing the bill provides with regard to ordnance is that the calibre and size of the guns in the Army and in the Navy shall be the same. Now that presupposes, if it is founded in sense, that the conditions of managing guns are precisely the same in both branches of the Service, yet it does not need extraordinary knowledge to call the attention of members of the House to the fact that the guns belonging to the Army, in the fortification and in the field are managed upon terra firma, and that there are no problems of flotation connected with them; while the guns on board ship have to be constructed and managed with regard to the floating of the ships and with reference to the service that is to be performed. Nothing can be more absurd than to confine us to 6-inch, 8-inch, and 12-inch guns on shore, and then to say that no ship shall carry a gun of an intermediate calibre. A ship may not be constructed to carry a 12-inch gun, and yet may successfully carry an 11-inch gun; but this bill provides that no 11-inch gun shall be made.

This bill not only fixes the calibre of the gun, but it fixes the length of the gun and says that it shall be the same in the Navy as in the Army. What can possibly be more absurd than a proposition of that kind, except possibly this

proposition: that no gun shall hereafter be created until a 12-inch gun has been produced—God knows how! the language is "produced"—which shall answer certain conditions. Why does not anybody, who knows anything about this business, know that the problems connected with the smaller guns are entirely different from the problems connected with the larger guns, and that we can to-day in this country produce smaller guns; but that in order to produce a 12-inch gun we have got to change the plant of every establishment engaged in manufacturing either guns or large metallic objects, and yet the construction of all smaller guns are to be stopped until this 12-inch gun shall be "produced." Now, how is it to be produced? By the Government? No; because there is no appropriation to do it. Again, it is to be a single-charge gun, and yet this bill appropriates \$400,000, among other things, for the purpose of buying multicharge guns!

I do not precisely know what kind of a gun these paragraphs cover or what contractor's manoeuvres it covers. But it does seem as if the language of the bill was arranged on purpose to fit a particular kind of gun and to give a particular contractor the benefit of all the manufactures of the Government hereafter; and all to result in the production of a gun, one totally inadequate to the demands of the Navy, of the Army, and of modern military science.

At the bottom here is a proposition to give us a gun which carries only six-tenths of the weight of the metal of the Krupp gun, and which penetrates one-half the distance of the Krupp gun. If you look at the details of the tests which are to be made you will find that every one of them is involved in obscurity. A target, material not specified, is to be penetrated "fairly through." What do you mean by "fairly through?" I will tell you what you mean. You mean a dispute: You mean a pressure brought upon the examining board. You mean the clamor of contractors. Why do you say "fairly through?" Why do you employ such doubtful words?

Then again you limit the length of your gun by a proportion to the calibre and then apply that iron rule to both branches of service, and you limit the weight of your gun in direct proportion to the weight of the projectile. Why, that is to stop all future experiments in that direction; that is to limit and put in chains the progress of science upon those matters of practical importance.

Mr. Budd—A few moments ago the gentleman from Maine said no company could go into the manufacture of those guns without an expenditure of half a million dollars.

I said that the necessary additional plant, as stated by the board, need not exceed \$150,000, and that there are companies in the United States having all the necessary plant.

I desire now to call attention to the statement of Mr. Wm. P. Hunt, president of the South Boston Iron Company, that his company has all the material necessary to turn out the largest guns.

Mr. Ellis—Cast-iron?

Mr. Budd—Yes, sir; but the additional cost to produce steel ones is not so great.

Now, the gentleman, speaking of the Krupp gun, gives as I understand him, as authority General Benét, the present Chief of Ordnance of the Army of the United States. Now, Mr. Chairman, the report of the committee, as I understand it, shows that this same able officer, two or three years since, went before an ordinance committee and staked his reputation upon the four guns of the Crispin pattern. Congress required a test of the guns on which General Benét, whom I highly regard as authority, thus staked his reputation, and those guns were tested and three out of the four burst; and the parts of the three guns which gave way were not those of cast-iron, but the steel parts. And yet this sub-stitute bill provides for steel guns only.

Mr. McAdoo said : "While I do not share the views of pessimistic gentlemen on the floor of this House who are always prophesying that war is upon us, that Europe is now to invade our coast, that we are about to be embroiled in international difficulty, yet I do not share the opinions of optimistic gentlemen who say war will never come. I wish to be reasonably prepared for war, and I tell the gentlemen who are so alarmed and advocate so much the building of these fortifications, that the day of these old forts is past. The only way you can protect your harbors is by the torpedo-boat and the torpedo and submarine mining system. It has been demonstrated after elaborate, intelligent, and searching inquiry in England that torpedo-boats and the torpedo system are the only possible way for keeping out foreign invasion of your harbors. I ask in this connection to have the Clerk read an extract in reference to torpedo-boats, from a recent publication which has stirred up the British Parliament. It is a part of a series of articles in the *Pall Mall Gazette* and entitled "The truth about the navy." The Clerk read as follows:

"Why do you worry so much about torpedo-boats?" we asked a first class naval officer the other day.

"Worry about torpedo boats!" said he. "I don't worry about torpedo boats. It is our want of torpedo boats that worries me, and would worry England if war were to break out. You have published Mr. Donaldson's paper on torpedo-boats, an excellent paper, but like every one who writes for you he understands his case."

"But are they really so indispensable? Many officers pooh-pooh them. For instance, Hobart Pasha in the *North American Review* for November."

"All the pooh-poohing in the world will not get rid of facts, and here are five facts about torpedo boats which can not be disputed.

"1. Actual experiment has proved that on an ordinary night the boats can approach unperceived to within a thousand yards of the ship attacked, though the most powerful electric lights be kept bearing on their line of approach.

"2. From the time the torpedo boats are first seen till they discharge their Whitehead torpedoes with absolute certainty of hitting is on an average about thirty-six seconds.

"3. During this thirty-six seconds the guns of the attacked ship fire at random, as owing to the darkness the sights can not be effectively used and the distance is altered one hundred yards every six seconds.

"4. A foreign experiment has proved that on the torpedo hitting it makes a hole about seventy square feet in the bottom of such a powerful ironclad as the *Hercules*.

"5. The most powerful pumps mounted in any ironclad will only keep out the water which comes in through an 18-inch hole in the bottom of the ship. Yet with all that we have fewer boats than France."

The following is the full text of the bill to provide for the settlement of the claims of officers and enlisted men of the Army for the loss of private property, which was agreed to in conference on Monday last and has subsequently become a law. The conferees were : Messrs. Cockrell and Harris, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Rosecrans, Steele and Murray, on the part of the House. The House conferees receded from all the Senate amendments. The bill was passed by the House in June, 1884, and by the Senate on Feb. 24, last.

That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be and they are hereby authorized and directed to examine into, ascertain, and determine the value of the private property belonging to officers and enlisted men in the military service of the United States which has been, or may hereafter be, lost or destroyed in the military service under the following circumstances :

First. When such fault or destruction was without fault or negligence on the part of the claimant.

Second. Where the private property so lost or destroyed was shipped on board an unseaworthy vessel by order of any officer authorized to give such order or direct such shipment.

Third. Where it appears that the loss or destruction of the private property of the claimant was in consequence of his having given his attention to the saving of the property belonging to the United States which was in danger at the same time and under similar circumstances. And the amount

of such loss so ascertained and determined shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and shall be in full for all such loss or damage: Provided, That any claim which shall be presented and acted under authority of this act shall be held as finally determined, and shall never thereafter be reopened or considered: And provided further, That the liability of the Government under this act shall be limited to such articles of personal property as the Secretary of War, in his discretion, shall decide to be reasonable, useful, necessary, and proper for such officer or soldier while in quarters, engaged in the public service, in the line of duty: And provided further, That all claims now existing shall be presented within two years, and not after, from the passage of this act, and all such claims hereafter arising be presented within two years, and not after, from the occurrence of the loss or destruction.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

## THE PROSPECT PARK MANOEUVRES.

It is greatly to be regretted that the recent field day of the Second Division was not attended by greater success, for it was an intelligent effort in the right direction. The thought and labor expended in its planning and preparation, and the honest endeavor of all concerned in its proper execution deserved a better fate. Wearied as the Guard is with unprofitable and monotonous armory work anything implying real work deserves commendation and encouragement. In view of this we gave the project our hearty support, and although it proved a failure, it is satisfactory to know that the failure was due to circumstances beyond the control of the military. If the Brooklyn public had kept within bounds there is no doubt that some excellent work would have been accomplished. For this reason the soldiers who participated should not be discouraged, and we strongly advise them to keep in mind the old adage, "Better luck next time."

While no brilliant military coupes were accomplished, many points were brought to light which at first glance seem unimportant, but which when considered carefully speak much in favor of those upon whom the State depends for protection in emergencies. When it is considered that under section 69 of the Military Code the commanding officer was fully empowered to clear the grounds and arrest any trespassers, and that the force at his disposal was more than sufficient for the purpose, the forbearance of the troops, as a question of self-control, certainly deserves commendation. Still a decided move against the crowd would have received our hearty approval. As the militia in their movements against mobs are generally charged with lack of forbearance, disregard of discipline, and wanton and unnecessary bloodshed, it is certainly gratifying to record an occasion where the officers were cool and deliberate and the men obedient and good natured under aggravating and embarrassing circumstances.

Another important fact is this: the men have demonstrated that they are not merely feather-bed and fair-weather soldiers; that they will cheerfully turn out and work under any circumstances; that cold and frost and snow do not frighten them, and that they can be depended upon whenever ordered out. It was further proven that the troops are fairly prepared for field exercises; that the State has provided them with uniforms suitable to withstand exposure without danger, and that the men understand the handling of their pieces, and know how to fire them with deliberation and without excitement. The fact that only one person was slightly injured from the discharge of a piece where 60,000 rounds of ammunition were fired within a couple of hours speaks well for careful inspection and preparation against accident, and the officers of the battery deserve credit for the judicious manner in which they directed their fire. It was also demonstrated that public parks at suitable seasons are not necessarily ruined by the exercise of a few thousand troops, a fact which it would be well for the Commissioners of Central Park to consider.

In spite of misadventure, the cloud was not without its silver lining, nor the "battle" without its lessons, and as the Major General in command is fully aware of the weak points of his experiment, he will doubtless next time avoid the rocks on which he got shipwrecked. The present failure should not discourage any one. The lost prestige can be regained in one single effort of the right kind.

## DECORATION AD LIBITUM AD NAUSEAM.

The display of unauthorized medals, badges, and other tinsel decorations of all possible descriptions by the State troops on public parades is now carried to such an extent as to call loudly for measures for its suppression, or at least its limitation within reasonable bounds. Not only do these exhibitions bring down upon those who indulge in them the ridicule of men with sound military taste, but entire organizations which permit such practices are lowered in public estimation. Medals and badges are manufactured, presented, and exhibited on the slightest provocation, and for the most trivial reason, and officers and men alike seem to be infected with this craze for display. Covered with ribbons of all hues, badges and gewgaws of all shapes, from armpit to armpit and from shoulder to waist, they lower the character of the military to the level of masqueraders, fit only to

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be admired by fools. To the enemies of the militia (and there are many) they furnish material for attacks, and to the press inspiration for disparaging articles, such as appeared recently in a prominent New York daily, which, although in all its general features a mass of misrepresentations, nevertheless could hardly fail to impress the general public unfavorably and put the troops in an unfair light. As friends of the latter, and solicitous for their improvement, we again caution them against foppish and superannuated displays, and urge upon them the necessity of maintaining a sound military footing, based upon modern military principles. Only such decorations as are authorized by the State and such as are issued by the regiments for merit of a military nature should be tolerated, and we hope that the proper authorities will look after and regulate this affair. That the 7th Regiment have lately taken the matter into consideration with a view to its regulation on a proper basis is gratifying, and we hope that other regiments will follow. The Twenty-second abolished the wearing of all improper decorations as early as 1881, and the estimation in which that regiment is to-day held in all the departments connected with the National Guard is proof that the step was one in the right direction.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## ORGANIZING THE VETERANS OF THE 7TH.

PURSUANT to a request from Mr. Gerald N. Stanton, late Quartermaster Sergeant, a number of veterans, and ex-members of the 7th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., met at the residence of Mr. Stanton, No. 400 North State street, Chicago, on Tuesday evening, March 3, 1885. After some informal discussion, it was decided to form "The Chicago Association of Veterans and ex-Members of the 7th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y." Gen. Charles G. Bartlett, U. S. A., was nominated for president of the association, but declined the honor, saying he thought the president should be some one who had been more lately identified with the active regiment, and he suggested the name of Mr. Stanton, who was unanimously elected. The other officers chosen were as follows: Gen. Bartlett, vice-president; Major E. Marrenner, treasurer, and H. T. Lockwood, secretary.

The president and secretary were appointed a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions, reciting the objects of the association, and to prepare by-laws for its government. The members present then subscribed to the minutes of the meeting, viz.: Gerald N. Stanton, Co. I; Charles G. Bartlett, Co. F; H. T. Lockwood, Co. B; E. Marrenner, Co. F; Charles R. Kelley, Co. I; Charles D. Doubleday, Co. H; Robert M. Floyd, Co. H. The secretary was instructed to send a copy of the minutes of this meeting to Col. Emmons Clark, commanding 7th, to the Veteran Association, and to the Society of the War Veterans of the 7th Regiment. It was also voted that a notice of the meeting, and formation of the association, be sent to every Veteran and to all ex-members of the 7th Regiment known to be in Chicago, with a request to join the association, and to send to the president or secretary the names of any Veterans or ex-members of the regiment, who reside in or near Chicago.

The President read letters from Col. Emmons Clark, Capt. A. Shimmel, Secretary of the Society of the War Veterans of the 7th Regiment, and a number of others, heartily approving the formation of the Society, and extending heartiest well wishes for its prosperity. It was then moved and seconded that this meeting do now adjourn until the 18th inst. Place of meeting to be decided later, and members to be notified of the same by the secretary.

After adjournment those present repaired to the dining room and partook of the "ration" so generously provided by President Stanton. The toast of the evening was the "Seventh Regiment and the Chicago Association of Veterans and ex-Members of the 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.; may they both be animated by the same *esprit de corps* and fraternal feeling, and may they live long and prosper." This sentiment was heartily indorsed by all present, and the company "broke ranks," with many thanks to President Stanton for the pleasant evening which had been passed. After the usual query of "Who was George Washington?" it was unanimously decided that as the "Father of his Country" was always "First in the hearts of his countrymen," the new Society should be "First in the hearts of its members."

## GATLING GUNS.

THE Board convened for the purpose of testing the Gatling guns of the 3d Battery, consisting of Majors Richard Poillon, M. B. Farr, and H. B. Moore, and Captain H. S. Rasquin, of the 3d Battery, with particular instructions to make investigation as to the "clogging of the pieces," have made their report to the effect that the test demonstrated that the guns are to be relied upon for accuracy of fire and power of penetration. The oscillating movement of the arm was also thoroughly tested and found to be fully equal to the claims of the inventor, the area covered by the shots being considerably in excess of the front of an ordinary company. Two of the guns—Nos. 1 and 4—were found to operate to complete satisfaction. Nos. 2 and 3 were discovered to be defective—the first by reason of a defective lock in barrel No. 2, the second by reason of its fouling. Three thousand rounds of ammunition, about equally apportioned between the several pieces, were expended. To render the gun now in the hands of the 3d Battery of the fullest availability, a special cartridge is recommended. The present gun is not as perfect in its manufacture as it is possible to be made. The liability of derangement of its several parts is greater than it should be. Under exceptional conditions—as, for instance, when manipulated by an expert—the Gatling accomplishes effective work. But in the hands of National Guard troops, whose knowledge of machine guns, their care and employment, is necessarily limited and superficial, it is likely to become speedily ineffective. The present style of gun should be exchanged for

those of improved pattern. The 3d Battery should be equipped with two machine guns of one-inch calibre, and four machine guns of one-half-inch calibre, thus raising that organization to the standard of a six gun battery. The recommendation of the Board as to the addition of the two one-inch guns is based upon the fact that case and canister shot can be employed in those arms, thereby largely increasing the efficiency of the battery in the event of its being called upon for street riot duty.

## THE UNIFORMED VETERANS.

THE Uniformed Veterans are exerting themselves to secure the passage of the bill transforming them into a legalized body, to which Governor Cleveland refused to give his sanction at the close of the session of last year's Legislature. They had a committee at Albany on Thursday, February 26, to press their claims, but their arguments were ably contested by a strong delegation of the National Guard, among whom were, Gen. Alex. Shaler, Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Cols. Emmons Clark, Josiah Porter, James McLeer, Rodney C. Ward, and others. The claims of the Veterans, based, as they are, upon an untenable foundation, were represented in a correspondingly feeble manner and easily contradicted by the other side. The opposition of the Guard to the Veterans has gained in strength and many of those who stood on their side a year ago have gone over to the opposite party. Col. Rodney C. Ward was accompanied by the President and several members of the 23d regiment veteran organization who took sides against the uniformed battalions. Taking into consideration the fate of their bill of last year, it is reasonable to assume that they will meet with no favor at the hands of the present administration.

## Twenty-second New York—Col. Josiah Porter.

FEBRUARY's battalion drills came to a close on Friday, the 27th. While the exercises still showed defects on points where we had reason to consider the regiment better instructed, there is no doubt but that the series of drills just concluded were of a high order of excellence, and that on every occasion a nice clean-cut piece of work was executed. The regiment expects to go into camp next summer, and it is the understanding that Col. Porter intends to conduct his operations there on a more advanced scale than was practicable during the first tour. In other words, he does not intend to travel again over the ground gone over in 1882 but intends to start exactly at the point where he left off three years ago. With the rigid system of theoretical instruction of both officers and non-commissioned officers, combined with regularly observed and minutely supervised practical exercises, we have no doubt but that the regiment will be successful, and that it will raise the record made in 1882.

Coming to the drills, we have first that of Companies A, F, D, and K, on Wednesday, February 25, with four of twelve files, under command of Col. Porter, who started in with single and double rank formations. He appeared evidently not quite confident as to whether the companies understood the principles which govern the position of the pieces in these movements, and his anticipation that something was wrong was verified, inasmuch as one company brought the pieces to the carry without the command halt. A number of marches by fours, in battalion column and by the flank of companies, formations of line to the front, first in quick and afterwards in double time, followed, positions of officers, guides, and file closers being carefully supervised and explained, and the result of the whole being quite satisfactory. From this he passed to marches in battalion front, breaking into column of companies on the march and paying strict attention to the guides, who in several cases proved deficient by non-observance of the rules governing these movements, which was, of course, followed by faulty distances. When they stepped off too quick distances would be short, when too slow their companies would fall behind. After thorough explanations and satisfactory repetition these movements were abandoned and formations of line on the right and left from column of companies substituted. The lesson proved appropriate, because, of the four companies, only one arrived on the line properly by a turn, and the three others wheeled, which, of course, balked the movement and brought out an explanation so plain and forcible that at least the officers concerned here will never again forget it. What followed was executed in a correct manner, and we especially commend a left front into line faced to the rear, right of companies rear into column, and about 20 minutes exercise in the manual and the firing. The latter, particularly, were executed with great precision in regard to the details, position of officers and guides, the stepping off by the rear rank, the handling of the pieces in the oblique firings, etc., and demonstrated a decided improvement since the beginning of the season.

The drill on the evening following by the two large companies, B and E, equalized into 4 of 12 files, was under command of Lieut.-Colonel Camp, who repeated the movements of Colonel Porter of the night before. Subalterns being in charge of the companies, the drill was not as good as the one by the same battalion of a week ago. The lieutenant-colonel hammered away at them in an energetic manner, and certainly did not pass any mistake unnoticed. There was one officer who we were informed had been negligent in his attendance of officers' meetings for theoretical instruction, and he paid the penalty on this occasion. We noticed several attempts at executing the front into line faced to the rear without the prescribed halt, and at other times the fours were wheeled about towards the wrong flank. This, of course, necessitated several repetitions of the movements, but after considerable explanation the instructor had the satisfaction of seeing them executed correctly. The drill was less interesting than the one of the evening before, but it did not pass off without one of the lieutenants scoring a point against the commander, who, in ordering a right of companies rear to column, omitted the words fours right. Three companies obeyed the command march, but the fourth stood fast. "What is the matter with this company?" thundered Col. Camp, rushing up. "I did not hear the command fours right," said the lieutenant in command, and the instructor walked away a sadder and wiser man. Capt. Hart acted as lieutenant-colonel, and Lieut. Smith as adjutant.

C, H, I, and G exercised on Friday with 12 files front, which seems to have been adopted as the regular battalion formation in the 22d. Lieut.-Col. Camp was again in command, although Col. Porter was present as a spectator, and the first thing we saw him do was to order several imperfectly drilled men out of the ranks and relegate them back to the squad. The drill was weak in wheelings into line and column on the march, guides showed defects in stepping off and halting promptly when required officers in many cases did not go to the flank properly to dress their companies, and they often neglect to half them 3 yards from the perpendicular. The left company, however, was an honorable exception. In the earlier part of the drill, especially, the step was too long and slow when the right was in front. With the left company leading this was less apparent. The defect was due to the first sergeant of the right company, who has been just appointed. While the programme of movements did not differ from those of the two previous nights, we do not go into details, but will mention that for once the formation of column to the rear was well executed at the first attempt, and we also point out the manual and firing as exceptionally good.

## Seventh New York.—Col. Emmons Clark.

THE periodical instruction of the officers of the regiment by the Brigadier-General has been fixed for Saturday at 8.30 P.M. A parade in fatigue uniform with white belts and gloves has been ordered for Tuesday, March 10, at 8 P.M. The great parade in honor of the war veterans and exempt members distinguished for long and faithful service will be held on Wednesday, March 18. On this occasion the Cross of Honor will be presented to those who have been selected as entitled to it by the Board of Officers. Lieutenants Jones and Sage were detailed as officers of the guard, which will be furnished by Companies B and I. Battalion drills will take place as follows: Companies B, C and K, Wednesdays, March 25 and April 1; A, H and I, Fridays, March 27 and April 3; D, E, F and G, Mondays, March 30 and April 6. Assembly at 8 o'clock, P.M.

The resignation of 2d Lieutenant Charles T. Dillingham has been accepted and he has been honorably discharged.

Brigadier-General Fitzgerald has been invited to present the cross to officers, and the Adjutant will present the cross to non-commissioned staff officers, and the Captains to the enlisted men of their respective companies.

Colonel Clark, in orders, further says:

The battalion having been exercised in the manual of arms and being at attention, all who have received the decoration (except officers and members of the regiment) are requested to form in column of two in front of their seats facing to the left and proceed to the third floor of the armory where a collation will be served. Officers and members of the regiment who have received the decoration will proceed to the third floor when the regiment and the companies are dismissed.

It is manifestly impossible for all war veterans and exempt members to appear in uniform on this occasion, and they will be expected generally in citizen's dress. But such war veterans as have the uniform and insignia of rank they are authorized by Act of Congress to wear, and such war veterans and exempt members as are now in the United States service, or in the National Guard of any of the States are invited to appear in their respective uniforms. Those in uniform will take position on the right of the several lines when they are formed previous to the presentation of the Cross of Honor.

Another success for Company G, Captain J. C. Abrams, in rifle practice, was scored by the winning of the "Team of Five" trophy, with the following scores, 7 rounds each, 200 and 500 yards:

	Dec. 18, 1884.	Feb. 21, 1885.	Total.
Private B. Danby Darke.....	61	62	123
Captain James C. Abrams....	62	60	122
Private H. H. Spies.....	61	61	122
Q. M. Sergt. J. P. M. Richards.	61	60	121
Private C. A. Jones.....	58	58	114
	301	301	602

Nine teams, with scores varying but a point or two apart, competed for the prize. The next team to Company G made 601, making an exciting match of the final competition.

The trophy consists of an embossed heraldic shield with arms. It was presented in due form in the company room after the drill, Monday evening last with a few appropriate words by Sergt. E. W. Price, Secretary 7th Regiment Rifle Club. Company G also holds at the present time the famous Abeel Challenge Trophy, for the possession of which many a hot match has been contested.

## MILITARY TEST OF PHYSICAL ENDURANCE.

In the article published in our issue of last week, the types inadvertently stated that "No competitor will be entitled to a prize who travels a distance of 100 miles," etc. It should have read, "No competitor will be entitled to a prize who travels a distance of less than 100 miles, during the allotted time on the track of 112 hours (or 132 hours including the hours of enforced rest)." Our readers without doubt noticed the error, but we make the correction to remove any doubt regarding it.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## SHAM BATTLE IN CALIFORNIA.

BETWEEN twenty-five and thirty thousand people witnessed a brigade drill and sham battle, of the N. G. of Cal., the 23d of February, at the Presidio, near San Francisco. The sham battle was fought by the National Guard v. the Regulars, stationed at the Presidio, consisting of a battalion of the 2d Cavalry under Major Gordon, and a light battery of Artillery under Major Haskin.

The Cavalry opened the fight by deploying as foragers, advancing close up to the enemy's line, giving a volley from their six-shooters, then retiring to the rear forming behind the Artillery, which opened upon the enemy. The latter threw out a crowd of skirmishers that kept up a rapid and (supposed) gallant fire which gradually drove both Artillery and Cavalry to the rear by sheer weight of numbers, the whole being wound up by a brilliant charge made by the Cavalry. Previous to the sham battle the

troops were reviewed by the Governor of California, Gen. Stoneman.

The whole field looked exceedingly fine from a distance, and all the movements were apparently well executed, the Regulars being specially notable for their precision; the National Guard battalion marched as steadily on the field as any regular regiments ever seen by the writer, and by their soldierly appearance showed a remarkable efficiency.

The day was clear and bright, the sun shone out as warm as a May day East, and thousands of people witnessed the evolutions from elevated positions, stretched at their ease on the grassy slopes on the western side of the plain. It was a typical California day, bright sun shine, balmy air, crowds of well-dressed people on the hills overlooking the field upon which was the long line of military in all the pride and pomp of war, while beyond was the beautiful bay of San Francisco with Alcatraz and Angel Islands, looming up, and in the distance upon the opposite shore Berkley lay smiling under the rays of the bright sun, surrounded by the Coast range, which is one of the most beautiful range of mountains in this mountainous land. Take it all in all it was a day long to be remembered by those who were so fortunate as to enjoy all the pleasures.

#### CALIFORNIA.

#### MISSOURI.

We are in receipt of an invitation to a review and drill of the 1st Brigade of Missouri, which took place on Saturday, Feb. 21. Although we were unable to avail ourselves of the invitation, it nevertheless gives us pleasure to notice that the people out there are waking up, and the way they seem to go at it indicates that they mean business, as a glance at the following programme will show. The exhibition included the following drills: 8 to 8.15 P. M., Company I; 8.15 to 8.30 P. M., Company M; 8.30 to 8.45 P. M., Company K; 8.45 to 9.15 P. M., Companies C, E, F and H, Battalion; 9.15 to 9.30 P. M., Company D; 9.30 to 10 P. M., Companies A, B, I and L, Battalion; 10 to 10.15 P. M., Company G; 8.30 to 9 P. M., Cavalry; 9 to 9.30 P. M., Artillery; 9.30 to 9.45 P. M., Cavalry cadets, and after this at 10.30 there was a review before the Governor in line of masses.

If they did half of all that in the time assigned for it (8 P. M. to 10.30 P. M.), there must have been in it the "snap" so dear to the soldier's heart. There are three battalions, one commanded by Colonel Walbridge, one by Major Buchanan, and one by Captain Skipwith. There is a generous rivalry between the three battalions, which is encouraged by Colonel Meir, the regimental and brigade commander. By this division into battalions and always keeping them separate, this rivalry has had the happiest results. The enthusiasm of the officers and men would attract the attention of the most casual observer. The rules or by-laws require only one drill a week, but the officers and men have put in an extra drill every week while preparing for the Governor's visit.

Governor Marmonduke takes the greatest interest in the National Guard, and if the Missouri Legislature this winter appropriates the money required to put the target practice of the brigade on a solid footing, it will be mainly through the Governor's influence and the influence of members of the Legislature from the central and western portions of the State.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questis Vexata asks: Do not the general non-commissioned staff, including the lately appointed quartermaster-sergeant, rank over the other according to the date of their respective warrants? Ans.—Yes.

P. Q. M. Sergeant asks: Is an applicant for the position of Ordnance Sergeant who has been appointed Post Q. M. Sergeant without withdrawing his application for the former position still eligible for promotion to it? Ans.—No.

W. G. asks: 1. As my father was a captain in the U. S. volunteer navy during the rebellion I think he was entitled to certain prize money, which he never drew or applied for. Is his widow entitled to any of that money now? If so, how can I find out full particulars in reference to it? Ans.—Yes. By writing to the Hon. Charles Beardsley, 4th Auditor of the Treasury, Washington, he will inform you what is necessary in making an application for prize money. All such claims are settled in that office.

2. Can I procure a copy of his honorable discharge by applying to the Navy Department, the original discharge having been lost or destroyed? Ans.—Copy of honorable discharge can not be procured. If he was an enlisted man application for certificate as to service should be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington; if an officer, to the Secretary of the Navy; if a marine, to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Washington.

3. To whom should I apply for information in reference to joining the "Sons of Veterans Organization"? Ans.—Don't know.

Jas. asks: 1. "Is there any law regulating the duties of marines aboard ship, and if so, where can it be found?" Ans.—The duties of marines are prescribed by regulation chiefly. These are subject to the "Articles for the Better Government of the Navy," which are read pretty frequently at muster. The principal duty of a marine is as a sentry, and the regulations provide that they shall not be diverted from their appropriate duties, or called upon to coal ship or work as mechanics, except in cases of emergency. They are to be exercised in the manual of arms and duties of the soldier, and at the great guns of the vessel; and may be assigned as part of gun crews. [Navy Regulations.] The 1876 edition of the Regulations is exhausted. A Board submitted complete regulations for the government of the Marine Corps about two years ago, but they were not adopted.

2. What is considered reasonable post duty for a soldier in time of peace? Ans.—About 3 or 4 nights in bed.

N. H. asks: "If a soldier has served 18 years in the Regular Army and two years or more in the Volunteers during the war is he entitled to admission to the Soldiers' Home?" Ans.—We do not think there would be any objection to his admission in such a case.

H. H. asks: "whether under the regulations of the Army a private soldier wishing to see his captain on matters relating to his duty, etc., must first notify his first sergeant?" Ans.—There is no Army regulation on the subject, but generally every company commander has his own company regulations on the subject. Some captains give free access to their men at all times, without intervention, always provided that they come in a sober condition and respectful manner. Others require the man to go in the first place to the first sergeant and state their wish and the nature of their business. The rule which we prefer is as follows: A company order requiring men who wish to see their captain to go to the first sergeant and state their desire, and making it obligatory upon the first sergeant to bring

the men before the captain. There should be nothing left to the option of the intermediary.

H. P. K. asks: "Is a discharge from the U. S. Army of any use as a reference in civil life?" Ans.—Certainly, if it is accompanied by a certificate of good character. It may not be an aid in every case, but it certainly is in many.

2. What country has the best drilled army in the world? Ans.—The palm is generally awarded to the German Army.

3. Which army has the best cavalry? Ans.—This is a difficult question and we are not prepared to express a decided judgment.

Reader asks: 1. Page 85, par. 207. Why does the rear rank gain distance of 32 inches? Ans.—The space occupied by 4 men abreast, according to tactics, is 88 inches. The depth of each man is 12 inches. The pivot man of the front rank of each four turns on a line which passes downwards through the centre of his body, and this brings half the depth of each man composing the front fours (6 inches) in rear, and half of the depth of each man of the second front rank four (6 inches) in front of the lines established when the wheel by fours is complete. Deduct this 12 inches from the 88 inches occupied by each four while in line, you have 76 inches from the back of the front rank of the first to the breasts of the second front rank fours. Place in this distance the rear rank with depth of 12 inches and you have the 32 inches between fours required by tactics.

2. Why does the right guide place himself 21 inches in front? Why does the leading guide place himself 43 inches in front of the leading file, etc.? Ans.—These distances are established more especially for battalion formation, where there are several companies. The rear rank fours of a column, in double rank formation, do not become a part of the front when the column is wheeled into line, the distance between the front four of a rear company and the front rear four of the preceding company is 96 inches, this space is divided as follows: The rear rank four of the preceding company is 22 inches from its leader depth of the men, 12 inches, making 44 inches, leaving additional space between companies of 54 inches, in which the guide is placed, and, as his depth is 12 inches, it leaves 21 inches both in his front and rear. In single rank distance in column of fours the distance between companies is 96 inches, the guide being 12 inches deep leaves 43 inches both in front and rear, the guide in both instances becoming a part of front when the companies are wheeled into line.

3. What is the difference between a "wheel" and a "turn"? Why is the "turn" used at all? Ans.—A turn is a rapid, instantaneous change of direction in which the guide on the flank towards which the turn is made faces at once fully in to the new direction without change of cadence or length of step, and without conforming to the movements of the rest of the command. The men take up the double time and arrive on the new alignment individually and without regard to touch of elbow. A wheel is a gradual change, in which every man arranges his length of step according to his distance from the pivot flank. The guides conform to the movements of the line and the touch of elbow and alignment are kept up during the entire movement. The turn is used for rapid changes of direction, and in certain battalion and other movements it is absolutely necessary to enable prompt and rapid execution and prevent companies from interfering with each other.

4. Why do both guides march 66 inches to the front? Ans.—When the fours wheel half of the body of the pivot man who turns on a line, passing downwards through the centre of his body (11 inches), passes to the right of the line in which the guide is placed when the company is in line. In stepping forward he steps opposite the centre of the man on the marching flank and faces, which reduces the distance to be gained by 11 inches on the marching flank. Deducting these 22 inches from the front occupied by the fours (88 inches) and there remains 66 inches to be travelled by the guide.

T. H. W. wishes to be informed of any work or handbook on field-sketching, or field topographical work written from a military standpoint? Ans.—Drayson's Military Surveying, \$1.50; Mendell's Military Surveying, \$2; Military Sketching and Reconnaissance, \$1.00. These works can be obtained from D. Van Nostrand, 23 Murray street, New York City.

A Devoted Subscriber asks: Does an Ordnance officer go into the field in time of battle? and if so, what are his duties? Ans.—Yes; he is on the staff of the General, and accompanies him if so ordered, and attends to the special duties of his particular arm, seeing to the getting up of ammunition, the distribution of it to the various commands, that there is sufficient reserve ammunition on hand, etc.

2. Upon the death of a lieutenant-colonel who succeeds him? If there are other lieutenant-colonels, can a brevet lieutenant-colonel fill the position? Ans.—In the Army the ranking major in his corps or arm of the Service. Brevet rank is not considered under such circumstances.

3. We can furnish you the book you desire. Price, \$2.

G. E. S. asks: I am a veteran member of the National Guard. I remember that active and veteran members are exempt from a certain amount of personal tax. Will you kindly set me straight, and give me all information you can? Ans.—Under present Code if you have fulfilled the proper conditions you are exempt from duty and from draft, except in case of war, insurrection, invasion, etc. Under a former law, which is now repealed, you were exempt from tax upon \$1,000 of property. If you completed your service under this law you can claim its privileges.

C. H. S. asks: How can I become an Engineer in the U. S. Navy? What age must I be, and how far advanced in my studies to become an applicant for cadetship? Ans.—No appointments are being made from civil life. All appointments are made from graduates from the Naval Academy.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The New York Daily Graphic celebrated its thirteenth birthday simultaneously with the inauguration of Grover Cleveland as President. In spite of the ominous numerals that indicate its present age, it seems to be flourishing, and having reduced its price from five cents to three, chronicles a large increase of circulation. In April it commences a Sunday edition. It has recently added to its editorial staff Mr. James Q. Howard, whose long experience in connection with the administration of the Custom House enables him to treat with unusual intelligence a class of topics most intimately associated with the interests of a great commercial city like New York.

Messrs. Charles L. Webster and Co., publishers, New York City, have been engaged by Gen. Grant to publish his forthcoming book entitled "Personal Reminiscences." The book is in two volumes of about five hundred pages each, and is to be sold only by subscription. The manuscript of the first volume is ready for the press and will be issued soon.

The March Century has followed the example of its recent predecessors and gone out of print—this time within two days of issue. A second edition of 35,000 is on the press, making the total 225,000.

#### Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the Ohio Commandery, held at Cincinnati on Wednesday, March 4, the following were ballotized for: General John Beatty, U. S. V.; General M. Churchill, U. S. V.; J. W. Snively, late Surgeon U. S. Navy; and Colonel R. H. Offley, U. S. A., at present commandant of Col-

umbus Barracks. General R. B. Hayes, Col. E. C. Davis and Lieutenant A. H. Mattox, U. S. V., are the delegates to the congress at Chicago. After the business meeting an interesting paper entitled "Our Military Future" was read by Captain C. A. G. Adae. The total membership of the Ohio Commandery is now 226.

At a meeting of the Illinois Commandery, held at Chicago last week the applications for membership (names given in last week's JOURNAL) were acted upon and after the business meeting a lunch was served and then an interesting paper was read by Colonel E. B. Knox entitled "Capture of Alexandria, Va., and Death of Ellsworth."

#### THE DEATH OF BURNABY.

The death of Colonel Burnaby is thus described by the war correspondent of the London Telegraph:

"One of the enemy's spearmen suddenly dashed at Colonel Burnaby, pointing the long blade of his spear at his throat. Checking his horse and pulling it backward, Burnaby leapt forward in his saddle and parried the Moslem's rapid and ferocious thrusts. But the length of the man's weapon—eight feet—put it out of his power to return with interest the Arab's murderous intent.

"Colonel Burnaby fenced the wily Arab as if he were playing in an assault at arms, and there was a smile on his features as he drove off the man's awkward points, once or twice just touching his man. The scene was taken in at a glance. With that lightning instinct which I have seen desert warriors before now display in battle while coming to one another's aid, an Arab, who was pursuing a soldier and had passed five paces to Burnaby's right and rear, turned with a sudden spring, and this second Arab ran his spear point into the Colonel's right shoulder. It was but a slight wound. Enough, though, to cause Burnaby to twist around in his saddle and defend himself from this unexpected attack.

"Before the savage could repeat his unlooked for blow, so near the ranks of the square was the scene now being enacted, a soldier ran out and drove his sword bayonet through the second assailant. Brief as was Burnaby's glance backward at this fatal episode it was long enough to enable the first Arab to deliver his spear point full in the brave officer's throat. The blow drove Burnaby out of his saddle, but it required a second one before he let go his grip of the reins and tumbled upon the ground.

"Half a dozen Arabs were now about him. With blood gushing in streams from his gashed throat the dauntless guardman leapt to his feet sword in hand and slashed at the ferocious group. They were the wild strokes of a proud, brave man dying hard, and he was quickly overborne and left helpless and dying."

#### THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN FRONTIER.

In a letter published by the New York Tribune the Marquis of Lorne says:

Alaska has been bought by the United States—not a very profitable purchase, but it has given the authorities of Washington an opportunity to show their good-will by helping the British Columbians to keep order among the coast Indians. On the northern boundary river the territories of the two countries are so dovetailed that a rectification of the line is needed, because prisoners to justice are obliged to be taken across places where an escape would mean freedom under international law. American capital is largely invested in the British coal mines of Vancouver Islands, and the American market at San Francisco is supplied with coal at the same rates as those paid by our own Navy vessels and railway lines. Cross over the forest-filled valleys of the Cascade Range, the cattle pastures near Okanagan and the Columbia as it roars through the gorges of the Rocky Mountains, and we come to the Province of Alberta, rich in coal and ranches. Here the old Indian predator has almost disappeared, but the white ruffian, the whiskey-smuggler and the horse-stealer represent the criminal classes, and these gentlemen ply their vocation along the whole prairie frontier until we arrive at Manitoba. An agreement between our Governments is needed to make these disturbers of the public peace amenable to law and extraditable. The frontier once crossed gives them protection for their persons. But in the absence of the needed law, see how the amity of its representatives provides a remedy. Although it may not be possible to give the man over to justice unless the offence be murder, the property stolen is almost invariably recovered. The Canadian mounted police find that their true comrades and friends are the United States provost marshal and the United States Army officers in the forts along the line. Co-operation where it can be given in detecting crime and punishing criminals is given, and I am sure that the American authorities would be the first to bear witness to the skill and zeal displayed by the mounted police, who in the rivalry of restoring property may be allowed to head the score in the number of cases where complaints have been met by the successful tracking and restitution of the stolen cattle or horses.

(From the Whitehall Review.)

#### BRITISH GENERALS SLAIN IN BATTLE.

The death of General Earle calls to mind how few instances there are of British Generals being killed on the field of battle. Since Pittot fell in the hour of victory at Waterloo, the cases have been very few and far between, no instances occurring until So-braon, when that fine soldier, Major-General Sir Robert Dick, was slain at the head of his division. Some of the old school of officers will no doubt recall General Dick, a hero of countless escapes in his day, who had been wounded at Maida, severely before Rosetta in the Egyptian campaign of 1801, again in the Peninsula, and a fourth time at Quatre-Bras, when he had command of the Black Watch. The only remaining instances are those of Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, "blest," to quote Kinglake, "with a soldier's death in action," at the head of the Fourth Division on the field of Inkerman; Major-General Sir George Colley, shot through the head on that awful day at Majuba Hill—as yet unavenged; and Major-General William Earle, killed in action at Dulka. That fine old Horse-Artilleryman, Fox-Strangways, also killed at Inkerman, held only brigadier-general's rank. The three general officers killed in the Indian Mutiny campaign, viz., Sir Henry Lawrence, Neill and Penny—belonged to the Indian Army, as did Sir Hugh Wheeler, slain in his old age in the massacre of Cawnpore. Havelock,

Anson and Barnard—all three lamented victims to the dark days of 1857—were not killed in action, but died of illness contracted during the campaign.

#### TRIAL OF A HEAVY GUN.

PREPARATIONS are being made at Woolwich Arsenal for the proof trials of an enormous gun which is now in process of construction at Elswick, and will be delivered a few months hence. It will weigh 110 tons and have a carriage of 90 tons, the total weight of 200 tons being considerably in excess of previous undertakings. The gun will be a breech-loader, and have a bore of 16 in. Its length will be 43 ft. 8 in., but its extreme diameter at the breach will be only 5 ft. 6 in., and it will have a very elongated chase or barrel tapering down to 28 in., with a slight swelling at the muzzle. The carriage will run on the ordinary railway gauge, but the line leading to the proof butts will have to be partly relaid, and the bridge over the canal will probably be strengthened. After the gun has been proved at Woolwich, it will be taken to Shoeburyness for the purpose of trying its range and accuracy, and it is at present a question whether the gun-barge *Magoc* can be altered to receive it, or whether it will be necessary to provide another vessel. Three guns of this description are to be made, and they are intended for the Royal Navy.

#### FATAL EXPLOSION AT SHOEBURYNESSE.

An explosion occurred last week at Shoeburyness School of Gunnery, in which Colonel Fox Strangways, commandant of the Royal School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, and Colonel Lyon, head official of the Government Laboratory at Woolwich, were so badly wounded that they died the next morning. They each had both legs blown off. Captain Adams, experiment officer, Sergeant Dakin and Gunner Underwood died afterwards. At first the surgeons entertained hopes of saving the lives of Colonels Strangways and Lyon, each of whom appeared strong enough to survive the loss of both legs. But both expired shortly after the doctors completed their operations. The explosion was caused in a singular manner. Colonel Lyon had invented some fuses and rocket floats. He desired to make some final experiments with them. He deemed it too hazardous to make these at Woolwich and he obtained permission to carry them on at the Royal School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness. Gunner Allen undertook to make the attachments between the shells and fuses. He found his first attempt to insert

a fuse into a shell difficult. To overcome the difficulty he imprudently used too much force and exploded the shell. The explosion knocked the seventeen officers and men who were present to witness the experiments off their feet. Allen was killed instantly. His right arm was torn off and his head was nearly severed from his body.

#### CAVALRY IN THE SOUDAN.

MR. CAMERON's last letter contains a brief but significant reference to the way in which cavalry have been used in Soudan warfare: "There is a trace of the ridiculous in the efforts, protracted for half an hour sometimes at a stretch, of a body of oldish, well set-up, and evidently well-disciplined troops to learn such simple military manœuvres as 'fours deep,' 'four right' and 'fours about.' Consequently, a good deal of chaff is exchanged between themselves and their brethren of the line. However, it has been characteristic of this campaign that our troops should find themselves in novel situations. The linesmen have had to become boatmen, and the life-guardsmen camel-drivers, while the drafts from the cavalry are learning drill, which, a few days after, they may have to execute in the face of an enemy. Here are Dragoons and Hussars taken off their horses, and put in the ranks on foot to act shoulder to shoulder as only highly trained infantry can be expected to do, armed with a weapon to which they have never been trained, and unlearning an old and learning a new drill a few hours only before going into action! Is not this courtly disaster? Could not the veriest tyro guess that in the hour of sudden emergency the new and hastily acquired drill might, may, must, fail? Is it not at least probable that those untrained cavalrymen, suddenly charged by enormous odds at Abu Klea Wells, tried some imperfectly acquired formation, got into confusion, and escaped disaster only by their indomitable courage? Why were cavalry so used? If bayonets were removed, why were not the regiments of British infantry distinguished throughout the world for their use of the bayonet, drawn upon for them? These questions have never been answered; but surely they are serious ones. Can no reckoning be had with any one for this new departure which sacrificed in a few short minutes the lives of some of the very flower of our army? We need scarcely add, for even the uninitiated can understand, that this is entirely and utterly apart from the question of the 'Dismounted Service of Cavalry.' The question is, Why were infantry not taken? and why were cavalry so utterly misused?"—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Canadian Government is fitting out a steamer to proceed to Hudson Bay in June, to continue observations commenced by the steamer *Neptune* last year, and to bring home in the fall the several parties who wintered along the coasts of Hudson Straits and Bay for the purpose of making observations.

THE Union Metallic Cartridge Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., has received an order from the English Government for 50,000,000 cartridges, and another order from the Russian Government for 100,000,000 more, according to a despatch to the daily papers.

THE Duke of Edinburgh, commander of the Channel Fleet, made a speech on Thursday night, in which he said that the vessels under his command were fearfully deficient in the equipment required by modern methods of warfare. He was not inclined to be an alarmist, but he knew that England's best ships would be powerless against some of the vessels of the despised South American republics. The fault was not in the construction or the handling of England's men-of-war, but in the absence of repairs rendered necessary by wear and tear and stress of weather. He was not opposed to the building of new and swift cruisers, but he believed that the existing vessels should be kept in serviceable condition, and he implored the people to vote in favor of appropriating the necessary funds for this purpose.

THE English Government is about to ask the assent of Parliament to an increase of 20,000 men in the army. A despatch from Calcutta states that India is able and ready to concentrate 26,000 native troops under the British imperial colors at Quetta. It is also stated that a force of 50,000 men has been preparing for the past six months to take the field in Peshawar, Kohat and Huzareh, notwithstanding the sneers and discouragements that have been thrown in their way by the home Government.

A FRENCH officer of engineers has conceived an idea for enabling vessels upon the high seas to communicate with the shore by means of the existing submarine cables. He proposes that these cables shall be supplied at convenient intervals with short branches, the free ends of which shall be buoyed in such a manner that passing vessels, provided with necessary batteries and with a key by which to obtain access to the wires, may telegraph home. Experiments to test the feasibility of the scheme are about to be begun, and several branches are being attached to the cable which connects Algiers with



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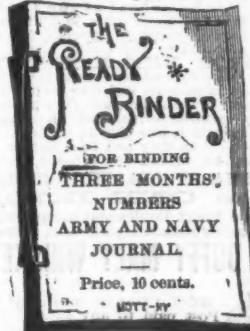
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Those answering an Advertisement will confer a favor upon the Advertiser and the Publisher by stating that they saw the advertisement in the Army and Navy Journal.

Marseilles. One or two stations of this kind in the Atlantic might be of immense value to the official weather prophets of Europe and America.

ADMIRAL Courbet blockaded the Ningpo River this week and bombarded Ching Ha, the seaport at the mouth of the river.

THE garrison of Kassala has had another battle with the Haddendows and been completely defeated. The Emir writes that unless speedily relieved the garrison will succumb to famine.

THE French torpedo-boats which, at Shelpoo on Feb. 15, sank the Chinese frigate *Yunquen*, carrying 26 guns and 600 men, and the Chinese corvette *Tchongking*, carrying 7 guns and 150 men, it transpires, were of English build. The British authorities at first declined to allow the transfer of these torpedo-boats to the French, for fear of violating the International comity existing between China and Great Britain, but finally yielded.

A CORRESPONDENT of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, writing from Paso Del Norte, Mex., gives the following description of a Mexican soldier: "They are all shades of color, from almost white to a dirty black. In nearly all the Indian blood can be distinctly traced, and in many the type is so strongly marked as to dwarf all others. The uniform is not hand-

some. It consists of a kind of heavy blouse made of coarse black cloth, with red facings, and trousers of the same material, and fatigue caps similar to our own. The men are not measured for their uniforms nor anything else. There are three sizes of uniforms, and one of the three must fit. If it does not it does not matter, as the officers seem utterly indifferent to the personal appearance of their men. In foot gear the poor fellows are worse off than in anything else. The government serves out brogans, but I notice many brave defenders wearing old moccasins in a state of dilapidation that would excite the contempt of a Papago Indian."

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EHRHART-BARRETT.—At Coldwater, Michigan, on Wednesday, February 25, 1885, by the Rev. W. T. Lowry, DANIEL C. EHRHART, of Jamestown, Dakota Ter., to ANNA B. eldest daughter of the late Colonel W. W. Barrett, 16th U. S. Infantry.

PATCH-MOORE.—February 26, 1885, at the residence of the bride's mother, Washington, Pa., by the Rev. Samuel Barn, ANNIE, daughter of the late Hon. W. S. Moore, to A. H. PATCH, 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M., 4th U. S. Cavalry.

SMITH-HUNT.—At Springfield, Mass., January 27, Lieut. JAMES M. SMITH, U. S. Army, retired, to LUCY B. HUNT.

#### DIED.

LINDLEY.—At Fort Snelling, Minn., February 24, Mrs. JANE B. LINDLEY, mother of the wife of 1st Lieut.-Colonel James M. Moore, Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. Army.

POLLOCK.—At Cheyenne, Wyoming, February 24, Captain EDWIN POLLACK, U. S. Army, retired.

PREEBLE.—At Brookline, Mass., March 1, Rear Admiral GEORGE H. PREEBLE, U. S. Navy, retired.

WALKER.—At Baltimore, Md., March 3, Mrs. ELIZA BLAINE WALKER, wife of Major R. C. Walker, U. S. A., retired, and sister of the Hon. Jas. G. Blaine.

WOODS.—At Newark, O., Feb. 28, Brevet Major General CHAS. R. WOODS, Colonel U. S. Army, retired.

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